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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

The Front Page

Mr. King and Mr. Bracken

MR. KING is clearly going to miss no opportunity of impressing upon the mind of the Canadian electorate the fact that the policies of the Progressive Conservative Opposition are being determined in the main by an individual who is not in the House of Commons and has never received, or even sought, the endorsation of any constituency. He shows great skill, moreover, in picking on those decisions of policy in regard to which membership in the House is bound to appear important.

The decision of the Progressive Conservative party to oppose the abandonment of Wednesday sessions (effected by the Government in order to save time for the work of the major committees and also for that of the Ministers) may or may not have been a wise one in itself. But it is obviously a decision which would come better from a man who is himself a member of the House than from a man who is outside of the House and has no experience of its actual workings. The nature of party discipline is such, however, that Mr. Graydon, the House leader, could not impose that decision if it were opposed by Mr. Bracken, the party leader; so that it inevitably appears that Mr. Bracken, an outsider, is undertaking to tell the House of Commons how it should conduct its business. And Mr. King is able to claim that he is compelled to deal with an Opposition which takes its tactics from an individual with whom he cannot discuss anything face to face in the presence of Hansard and the press.

Mr. Bracken's position would certainly be greatly strengthened if he took steps to procure himself a seat. Too long a time has now elapsed since his election as leader. He has had ample time to familiarize himself with the state of the party and to familiarize the party with his own personality. It is time he began to familiarize the country with it.

Montreal's Strikes

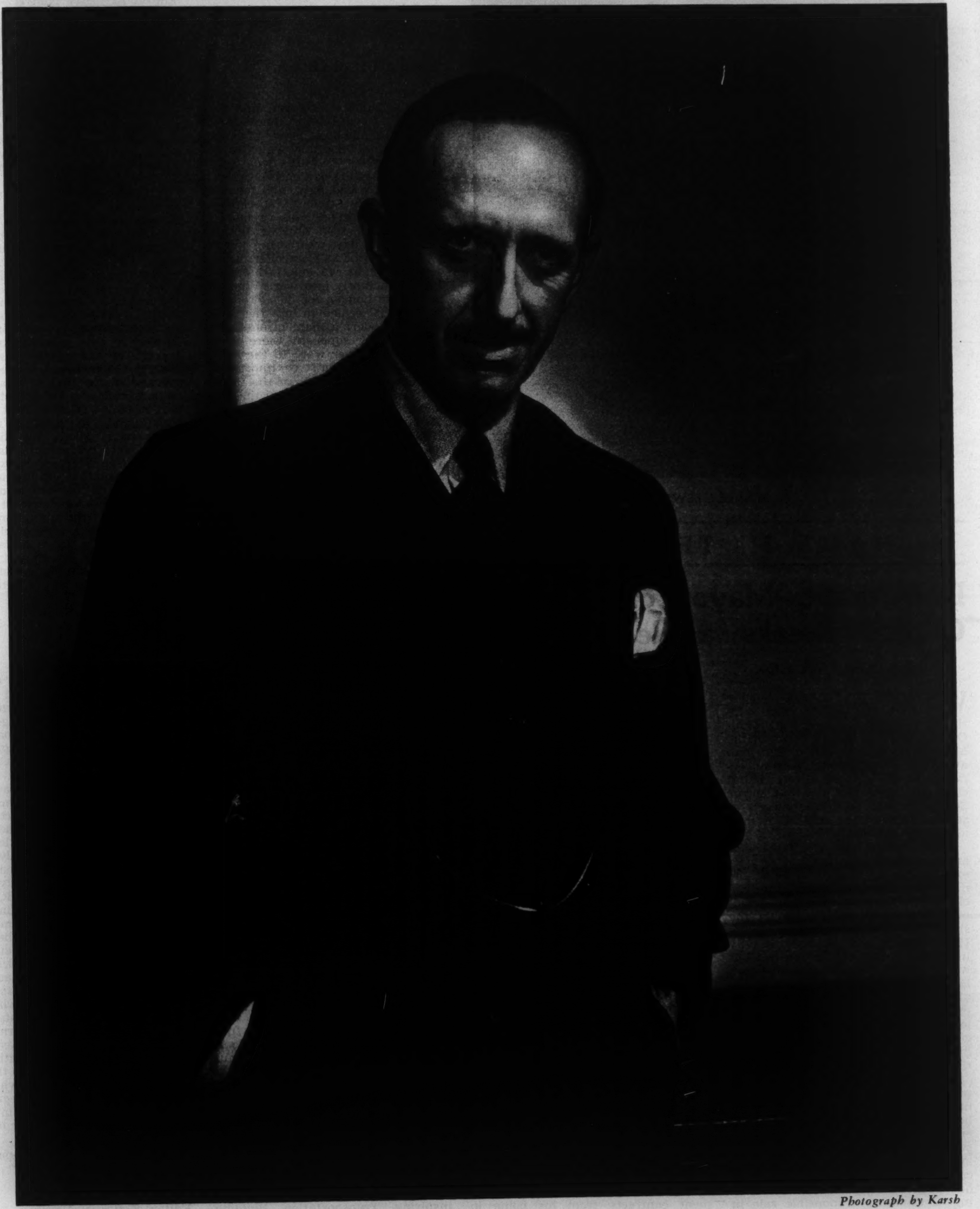
THE Canadian Congress of Labor is unquestionably very resentful of the new Quebec labor legislation, which among other things compels the police in that province to withdraw from affiliation with any labor organization extending beyond their own ranks. We have very little doubt that the Montreal streetcar strike was connived at, if not inspired, by the leaders of the Congress with a view to throwing discredit upon the legislation by demonstrating that it can be flouted with impunity; and in this calculation they were probably abetted by political elements which would like to see Mr. Godbout defeated in the coming elections. It was not until Mr. Godbout had declared his intention of enforcing the law, and had assured "all necessary protection" for the company and those who would undertake to assist it in maintaining streetcar service, that Mr. Marquette, regional director of the Congress and a very able man, decided to use the most extreme measure in his power to stop the strike, and told the men that if they did not go back to work he and some of his fellow-leaders in the Congress would resign.

There are still a number of loyal adherents of the A. F. of L. union among the streetcar employees, and it is not unnatural that there

(Continued on Page Three)

LORD CRANBORNE →

This portrait of the Dominions Secretary, Government leader in the House of Lords, was taken by Yousuf Karsh for Saturday Night. Lord Cranborne has been an able defender of the Government's area bombing policy, against the former Archbishop of Canterbury (now Baron Lang) and other peers.



Photograph by Karsh

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IF YOUR SATURDAY NIGHT IS LATE

→ Canada's transportation systems are doing a marvelous wartime job but despite this there will be times when your SATURDAY NIGHT will arrive late because men and war goods must go through. If this publication does not reach you at its usual good time, please wait a few issues before writing. You can be sure we are doing everything we can to maintain service.

STANLEY LEWIS *Photo by Karsh.*

NAME IN THE NEWS

Democratic Mayor of Nation's Capital Breaks a Record

By COROLYN COX

WHEN the Lord Mayor of London sent an official invitation a little over a year ago to the Mayor of Ottawa to be London's guest in the Mansion House, it called Canadian attention to the special position occupied by the mayors of our capital city, and also to the fact that Mayor Stanley Lewis holds the record of serving longer than any other man as Mayor of Ottawa.

Indeed, the mayor of Ottawa is in an anomalous situation, for Ottawa exists virtually because of being the nation's capital, yet being a provincial municipality, rather than a federal district, it sits forever in the shadow of the Peace Tower on the Hill, beside it but not of it, heavily involved in federal problems, but with no federal budget at its disposal. His Worship the Mayor is continually like a guest in his own house, present only by invitation at Dominion events that take place within his city, officially welcoming to Ottawa distinguished guests invited there by the Federal Government!

No vicarious grandeur of participating in Dominion and indeed international ceremonies has turned the head of Stanley Lewis. But his widening experience has developed his stature, and in the solemn depression and war years, to his simple democratic conception of his job as mayor has been added serious understanding of Canada's responsible role in the British Commonwealth and the North American continent. Ottawa's place in the Dominion of Canada he recently expressed when he suggested to a Capital audience that the people of Canada must create a Capital in their own image, expressing the spirit of all its cities and hamlets, near and remote.

Stanley Lewis is a pure Ottawa product, fourth generation in the district, to which his forbears came to engage in lumbering round McGregor Lake. His father was a printer, worked as compositor in the old Mortimer Company. Stanley was born on February 29, 1888, down on York Street, so he is celebrating his 13th birthday on Tuesday next. Oldest of eleven children, which was an education in itself, he went to York St. Public School, then Waller. He delivered newspapers on a route worth about 60c a week, which he then considered good money, and exercised his legs as a parcel boy.

After finishing public school leaving class, Lewis at 14 went to work in Lloyds Drug Store on Rideau Street, was the "handy boy", which in those days meant not only sweeping up and delivering packages, but concocting liniments, iodoform salve, sedlitz powders, and other remedies. Lloyds had the drug contract for the Isolation Hospital way up at the end of Strathcona Park, and Lewis has never forgotten his cold, weary trudges thither after hours and after dark, hauling the drug order behind him on his little hand sleigh.

A Good Sportsman

At sixteen he progressed to Ellacott's electrical shop on Bank Street, worked in the store on sales and repairs. By 1910 he had begun to see Canada, and for two and a half years travelled for Dominion Electric Company, pioneering electric irons and heating apparatus to the trade from Halifax to Vancouver. His sense of business acumen having thus developed, in 1914 he emerged on his own, started taking on electrical equipment contracts from his home in Westboro, then opened his own shop on Main Street, Westboro.

As his business prospered after the war, he moved in town to 63 Metcalfe Street where he tarried for six years. After that the business settled down at 193 Sparks Street, and there it is today, carried on by the Mayor's two brothers, though Stanley remains its president.

Lewis has always been a good sport and a good mixer. He played football in the Ottawa football club, enjoyed speed skating and in 1914 paddled on the Dominion Champion War Canoe crew for Britannia Canoe Club. But his first foray into civic politics didn't come until he ran successfully as Alderman in 1930, in the Central Ward, in which lies his business. He got into it all from feeling that any business man ought to be willing to serve his turn of city government responsibility. His experience brought out his own capacity and increased his interest, and this, rather than personal ambition, led him to continue on the Board of Control for four years, between 1931 and 35. He was chosen Mayor in 1936 and has been re-elected ever since, breaking all previous records for length of term.

Seen a Lot of Ottawa

Not by rule, but in practice the Board Members each take on a portfolio of special interest, one Controller for fire and light, one for finances, one for buildings and water works, and the fourth for works department. During his years as Controller, Lewis took on fire and light, and today as Mayor he always has a special soft spot in his heart for his fireman.

Lewis has seen Ottawa through a lot in his day, weathering the depression period as Controller, becoming Mayor as we emerged only to head reluctantly into war. When he crossed to London for the Coronation in 1937, it seemed to him there was a lot of modern armament on display if we really supposed there would never be another war. In the Abbey ceremony he found for himself insight into the strength of the British people. When he welcomed the King and Queen on behalf of the Capital City on their arrival in Ottawa in 1939, there seemed no longer any doubt about what was in front of us. From the moment war was declared, Stanley Lewis was drawn into every civic committee, from recruiting to war savings. With Donald Gordon he helped set up ration boards all over Canada in his capacity as President of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, an office he held from 1938 to '42. He was elected Secretary-Treasurer of the Ontario Mayors' Association in 1938, and still holds that office.

Mansion House Guest

It was in January '43 that Lewis took the bomber route to London, and though the Mansion House was still under repair, as a result of its blitz, he had the honor of being the first commoner to reside there, guest of the then Lord Mayor, Sir Samuel Joseph.

Mayor Lewis spoke at the Guild Hall in London, toured the Midlands, visited factories, sampled a good hot raid in Plymouth, as well as minor ones in London, visited airplane plants and the Canadian troops, everywhere gave speeches. Then after the official events he got in his plain speaking. Everywhere the industrialists gave him private lunches or dinners, often at Lord Somebody's fine country house, with usually the factory worker-management committee among the guests. Our Capital Mayor brought back an immense respect for our tough British cousins—and a lot of ideas of which we may well make some use.

The place to extract ideas from Stanley Lewis is not over the elegant luncheon tables of the Chateau Laurier in Ottawa. His Worship eats at Uwanta Lunch, with a handful of old pals of his pre-political days, and anyone else who happens along. Every morning at ten he foregathers in Bowles' with "The Knockers' Club". Any citizen of the Capital can bring his business before the Mayor at any time just by telephoning or walking into his office on floor five of the uninspiring Transportation Building, sandwiched into a dull city block at the top of Rideau Street, which has served as City Hall for Ottawa ever since the old City Hall burned down in 1931. Lewis believes that he is first, last and all the time the servant of the people of Ottawa, and if any one of them wishes to call him up or come in to make a complaint or ask a question, it is his job to answer his telephone or let the citizen into his office to have his say. He is probably the most accessible Mayor Ottawa ever had—which is perhaps one reason for his record long term. His judgment is sought by mayors of the Province, of the Dominion and of the U.S.A. Even "The Tower" counts upon the sincerity and sound sense of Stanley Lewis!

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Farmers Must Have Export Market: "Subsidiary" Radio Stations

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN AN article by Paul Murphy entitled "Free Trade Wouldn't Be All Hay for Farmers", in the January 29 issue, the statement is made: "In the eleven years 1931 to 1941 the apparent domestic disappearance of wheat averaged 118 million bushels, or 39 per cent of the average production for that period. To put it another way, home consumption of wheat represented 65 per cent of the very short 1938 crop and 22 per cent of the bumper 1941 crop."

A reader might infer that "home consumption" as defined by Mr. Murphy means the amount of wheat consumed by Canadian people. In the manner in which he uses it, it might be more properly termed "wheat disappearance". In the ten years he refers to, wheat millings in Canada for domestic consumption averaged 43.3 million bushels, or approximately 12 per cent of the production in that period. An annual average of 33.8 million bushels was used by the farmers for seed and an average annual amount of around 28 million bushels might be listed under the heading "Cattle feed, alcohol manufacture, waste, etc." The average annual exports for the period approximate 195 million bushels.

Mr. Murphy's efforts to exaggerate the importance of a domestic market for wheat do not stand up under these figures. Canadians eat about 12 per cent of the total production. Southern Alberta alone could supply that demand. A substantial export market is needed for Canadian wheat if even the present low wheat acreage is to be retained in production.

Calgary, Alta. L. D. NESBITT.

Private Radio

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IT IS unfortunate that your contributor, Corolyn Cox, should have so far fallen prey to the charm of the president and general manager of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters as to fill her article on that gentleman with undiluted propaganda for the private radio stations.

Perhaps, on the other hand, she is really ignorant of the terms of the Canadian Broadcasting Act. That Act assigns to privately owned broadcasting stations a purely local and subsidiary role, and it is only by successive encroachments, aided by the lethargy and doubtful loyalty to public broadcasting of the CBC governors and by the spiritual affinity with private interests of a former CBC general manager, that they have been able to reach their present disproportionate stature as self-designated "competitors" of the public authority.

The question may have aspects for legitimate discussion. But when your contributor makes statements, not as the opinions of Mr. Bannerman and those he represents, but as simple matters of fact, she is, wittingly or unwittingly, contributing to that confusion of the issue by which the private stations seek to beguile the public into accepting their interested views, and so advance their own fortunes.

Toronto, Ont. RADIONICUS.

The Word Immigrant

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN REGARD to the matter of immigration, I feel that a serious injustice is done our potential citizens by branding them from the beginning with the title of "immigrant".

This matter may seem trivial enough, and the word, and its aggregation of associations, have become so much a part of the British overseas mentality that few of us ever pause to consider that the mere fact of having the word tacked on to him starts the victim off under very unfavorable auspices.

One may picture an "immigrant" busily engaged in hoeing somebody's garden, but hardly owning the garden. The mere sound of the word conjures up visions of blank moronic stares, of dirt and squalor, of slum and substandard farm conditions that we should be trying to abolish in this country instead of giving a new start. Applied to people of superior type, it is likely to give them a permanently warped picture of their new home, and the others we can hardly be desirous of having as the forbears of a future generation of native-born Canadians.

Other countries, France and England, for example, have managed to attract great numbers of outside people without labelling them with a brand of inferiority.

We must learn to allow our new citizens to achieve equality with us in our own minds, and not just at the polls. If they are not good enough for the one, they are hardly suitable for the other, and we should have more respect for our country, its future and its traditions than to allow such people here in the first instance. A good first step is to remove any such obvious hindrance as the word "immigrant", a word befouled by associations of a kind that we should never allow to recur.

W. B. W. WOODWARD.

Vancouver, B.C.

Tito-Mihailovitch Dispute

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE minds of so many people on this side of the Atlantic have been bedevilled by propaganda as to the situation in Yugoslavia that an interview given by Ralph Stevenson, British Ambassador to Yugoslavia, in Cairo, on October 22, 1943, may be helpful. Mr. Stevenson was talking to a group of war correspondents accredited to the Allied High Command, and what he said will be found in an article by Leon Dennen in the February number of *The American Mercury*. In regard to charges that had been made that Mihailovich had lost control in Serbia, Mr. Stevenson said that "it must be stressed that Mihailovich certainly has control of all Serbia, a part of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro, extending out to the Adriatic in Dalmatia and even to Slovenia." And he added:

"All the accusations of the Partisans that Mihailovich is a fascist, collaborating with the occupational forces, are completely unfounded, and spring entirely from the efforts of the Partisans to blacken Mihailovich among the Serbian population, and frustrate him when the moment comes to seize power in the country. General Mihailovich from the beginning of the struggle has loyally collaborated with the Allies."

Ottawa, Ont. LAWRENCE J. BURPEE.

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THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

should be a good deal of hard feeling between the members of the two unions. But we suspect that this could easily have been kept within bounds if the Congress leaders had desired it to be, and that they would have desired it to be if it were not for their antipathy towards the Government over the police situation. They may have hoped to lure the police into refusing duty when called upon to protect the men who were willing to operate cars, which would have been much easier than to get them to go on strike against the order requiring them to dissociate themselves from the Congress, but would have been just as useful in embarrassing the Government.

In effect the purpose of the strike was to enforce a demand for the closed shop, a condition which the Congress union did not gain when it succeeded in getting itself appointed as bargaining agent. There are certain obvious objections to the closed shop, which may or may not be conclusive; but whatever the arguments pro and con, the fact remains that the street-car operators have no right to attempt to enforce it by means of a strike, and the Congress leaders probably realized rather late in the day that public opinion would not support them in that method.

Valuable Quarterly

IT WILL be good news to all who are interested in this complex international world in which we find ourselves, to learn that the Royal Institute of International Affairs has resumed the publication of its very valuable quarterly publication, *International Affairs.* This is being printed in Canada by the University of Toronto Press, since the wartime difficulties which led to its suspension in 1940 still make it impossible to produce it in England.

The first issue of the new series, which is typographically quite worthy of its predecessors, is under the general editorship of Margaret Cleeve, O.B.E., but has a Canadian editor in the person of Mrs. S. N. Ward. It contains, in addition to the usual papers and discussions from the Institute's meetings, two important Research Reports (one dealing with the British Commonwealth and the postwar settlement) and fifty pages of the customary admirable book reviews.

The most interesting of the discussion papers is probably that of Col. T. H. Minshaw on "The Problem of Germany". This is an admirable study of the German psychology, with its conviction that Germany has a right to rule the world, and is justified in any attempt to exercise that right by aggressive force. Dr. A. G. B. Fisher has also a valuable study on the place of the Commonwealth in the economic structure of the world. He shows little enthusiasm for emigration from Great Britain. "A visitor from Mars might have been puzzled to observe that recently, within a fortnight, the House of Lords initiated two debates, in one of which their Lordships deplored the threatened decrease in population, while in the other they equally deplored the decline in British migration-mindedness."

Family Allowances

THE attitude of organized labor, and especially of the C.C.L., on the subject of family allowances is entirely clear and entirely wrong. There are some tenable objections to family allowances, but they have no weight with organized labor. The leaders of that portion of the nation hold that family allowances are a scheme for keeping wages low. They maintain that a wage-earner should be paid enough to enable him to raise a family of eight children, even if he has no children at all; then, even if he has eight children, he will still need no family allowance.

Whether these leaders honestly believe that all wage-earners can produce enough income for their employers to enable them to pay a wage which will if necessary maintain eight children we gravely doubt; but they are in politics, and in politics it is often necessary to pretend to believe things for the sake of the party. At all events they consider it necessary to make their followers believe that industry can well afford to pay wages enough to enable the raising of eight children, that only the selfish greed of the "bosses" prevents these wages from being paid, and that labor leaders are the people to fight the selfish greed of the bosses and get them paid.

THE POINT OF VIEW

But we can assure both them and their followers that there are very few employments in these modern days which can afford to pay wages sufficient for the raising of a family of eight at modern standards of health and comfort and self-respect — or even at the standards made possible by the combination of current wages with the rather moderate family allowances now proposed. Wages are kept down in the main not by the rapacity of employers but by the price limits prevailing in the market in which the products of labor are sold. To increase wages per hour without increasing productivity per hour (there is a slight tendency for the one increase to cause the other in a lesser degree and rather belatedly) must bring either an increase in prices (which offsets the increase in wages) or a decrease in production and hence in employment.

Organized labor, doubtless inevitably, has worked to make the income of the youth of twenty equal to that of the father of a family. This state of affairs is good for union organizers but not for society. Family allowances seek to correct it. It is not surprising that union leaders are against family allowances; but it is not convincing.

International Country

THE United States, originally peopled by colonists of British blood who eventually found themselves the lords of half a continent which Great Britain had taken away from the French Empire, has become a country of many peoples, and is proud of it. "America is the international country," says John Hersey in the preface to that most moving of current novels, "A Bell for Adano," the whole burden of which, the ringing note of its title bell, is the thought that "America" can do infinite good in the Europe in which the nationalist Nazis have done such infinite harm, because she is the international country, because "Major Joppolo was an Italian-American going to work in Italy," because "Our army has Yugoslavs and Frenchmen and Austrians and Czechs and Norwegians in it," and because these men, knowing of Europe from the tales and songs and traditions of their fathers and mothers, and knowing of America from having lived there as free and independent Americans, can bring to that old and ravaged continent a kind of wisdom and justice which other, less international, nations cannot bring.

Canada, too, thanks to the spirit of the Canadians of the nineteenth century and the opening decades of the twentieth, is pretty much of an international country; but is Canada proud of it? It does not look much like it at the present moment, with all the loudest voices in the country demanding that no more brothers and cousins of our Yugoslavs and Austrians and Czechs and Norwegians shall be allowed to come in. We can hardly expect our men in Europe to earn much affection, as Canadians, if when any European asks whether he would be admitted to Canada if he should wish to go there he has to be told that he certainly would not. Indeed we can hardly expect our own Yugoslavs and Austrians and Czechs to feel much affection for their and our country, when they have to explain that no Yugoslav or Austrian or Czech who did not come to Canada before 1939 is ever likely to be allowed to enter it.

Pride of race is in certain ways an excellent thing. The pride of race of the original Anglo-Saxon Americans, which led them to believe that they could make a nation, and a good nation, out of whatever kind of human beings came to their vast and empty land in search of peace and freedom and opportunity, was a good and a noble and a justified thing. The Canadians of a generation ago had the same pride and the same confidence. For some reason they have lost it, and have substituted a kind of pride which makes them want to live by themselves and keep everybody else at a distance. That is not a very noble nor a very reasonable pride.

Area Bombing

WE OWE the present Archbishop of Canterbury an apology. In the caption of our Karsh photograph of him last week we credited him with having criticized the policy of area bombing of Berlin. The criticism actually proceeded from his predecessor, Archbishop Lang, who resigned a year ago but still has a seat in the House of Lords. It has met with some support from quarters which were inclined towards pacifism during the interval between the wars, and a letter of sympathy was sent to Dr. Lang last week by a group of clergymen in New York, including the Rev. Richard Roberts, formerly of Montreal and Toronto.

A Proper Billion

THE London *Economist*, we learn with a great deal of pleasure, has changed its definition of a billion, and will henceforth use that term in the American manner, to designate one thousand millions. The British usage hitherto has been to apply it to one million millions. A British trillion, if we are not mistaken, has hitherto been a million billions (British), which is an awful lot of millions. The Economist will now presumably use the term to designate a million millions, which while quite a large number is still within the grasp of other people than astronomers.

We have always felt that the world needed a single-word title for that handy little sum, a thousand millions, and the only available title seemed to be a billion. We have therefore supported the contention of the Americans and the French, and deplored the obstinacy of the British in sticking to a usage which deprives the common people of a much-needed word and turns it over to purposes which cannot concern anybody except the people who deal in light-years and the financial statistics of the late German inflation.

THE PASSING SHOW

THE Russian artillery, it may be supposed, is coming to Pskov and will remain to Pspray—the retreating Germans.

•

We note that the attacks on the character of the wives of Canadian soldiers are made only by persons who are not the husbands of the wives of Canadian soldiers.

•

From the current discussion on venereal diseases we gather that we can have either civilization or syphilization, but not both.

•

The Germans are all digging; those at the periphery are digging themselves in, and those at the centre are digging themselves out.

•

The people of Eire have at least one excuse for not being keen to get into this war. They had one of their own for quite a while when the rest of us were at peace. The father of the new Dail leader of Fine Gael was murdered in 1922 and his brother was murdered in 1929.

•

Lord Woolton once lived three years in the slums of Liverpool. If some of his critics had done the same they would probably be less critical.

•

Jeremiah the office boy observes that in the Pacific the Japanese are not doing atoll well.

•

If Mr. Dies has his way there will be no peace now for Peace Now.

•

These Doukhobors known as the Sons of Freedom don't show a proper respect for their parent.

•

Mr. Graham Towers says that the country can well manage to carry its war debt. We never doubted it. All we were trying to explain was that we can't carry our part of it; it should be shoved over on somebody else.

•

Cynical Age

I used to leap into soup-and-fish
To dine with the Vanderforces.
It seemed that my greatest, fondest wish
Was to eat from a Royal Doulton dish
Each one of a dozen courses.

And once I galloped to every play
The whole long season through,
Or grim and savage, or blithe and gay,
I liked them all. I was built that way
And oh, how my Culture grew!

And as for music; for every show
A seat on the aisle was mine.
I wanted to hear the trumpets blow
And watch the basses in serried row
And see the soloists shine.

But now—a fire adorns my grate.
A book and a pipe are near,
And the earliest show is far too late,
And I eat from my common china plate
And the grub doesn't taste so queer.

J. E. M.

•

The cost of government window-cleaning in Ottawa has risen from $15,429 in 1938 to $33,225.15 in 1943, and still some people complain that the Government is trying to keep things dark.

•

The Japanese appear to be un-Marshalling their troops in the Pacific.

•

Some Quebec labor men are fighting legislation which will order unions to produce their books in court to prove claimed majorities. Unions would prefer to show signed application cards, but the courts claim "no tickee no washee."

•

After watching the limited progress of the Japs against the troops of Chiang Kai-shek we are not inclined to subscribe to the general belief that China is breakable.

•

A judiciary in Salt Lake City decided that pin boys in bowling alleys were pin boys, whether they were male or female. The only difference is in the appearance of the pins.

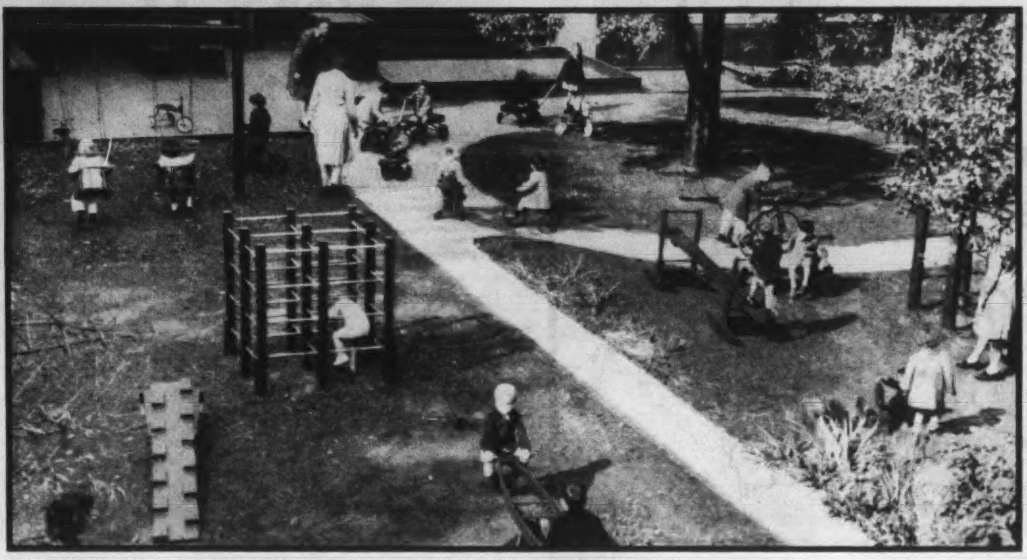
•

Canadian farmers, worried about the supplies of feed grains, might try to stir Ottawa sentiment with a plaintive rendition of "Mairzy Dotes".

•

A maternity hospital in Montreal advertises: "Special for married women, private floor." Well, it's a legitimate idea.

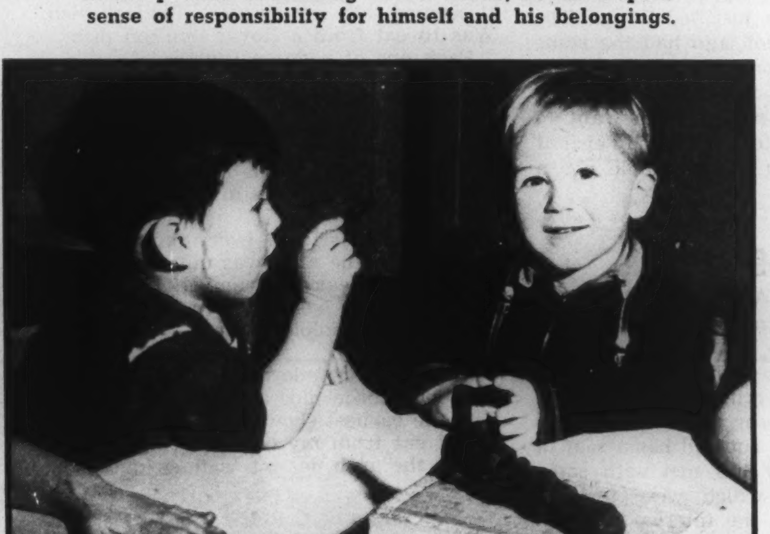
Nursery Schools in Canada Have Come to Stay



Nursery schools provide supervised play out of doors, safe from city traffic dangers.

No fussing with food here: eating with other tots is a lesson in social adjustment.

In the process of learning health habits, he develops a sense of responsibility for himself and his belongings.



These little lads are having fun, for small hands delight in kneading plasticine. Theirs is the joy of self-expression.

By Mary Weekes

NURSERY Schools in Canada have come to stay. This is the opinion of Miss Elsie Stapleford who has recently been appointed Director for the Local Committee for Wartime Day Nurseries for Toronto and York County. Nursery School training for the pre-school child, she believes, will be included in all post-war educational programs, for, as the work of these schools becomes known, enlightened interest in the communities will welcome further advancement in this work.

Prairie bred Elsie Stapleford is eminently fitted for her new position. An honor graduate of the University of Saskatchewan and a postgraduate of the University of Toronto, where she specialized in child psychology, she has had special experience with the Mental Health Clinic at the Ontario Hospital, Whitby, and as Director of the Protestant Children's Village in Ottawa, and now, after declining an invitation as lecturer in an American University, in order to remain and work in her own country, she has been brought from Ottawa, where she was attached to the Department of External Affairs, to direct the Wartime Day Nurseries in Toronto and district.

The work that is being caried on in the Toronto Nursery Schools is perhaps not so well known as it should be. It was to the Institute of Child Study, in the University of Toronto, that the Canadian government, knowing what a high standard of education the Institute required for its staff, turned when the need for wartime day nurseries became imperative. Miss Millichamp, to whose post Miss Stapleford has succeeded, was loaned by the Institute to set up Nursery Schools in Toronto and in the industrial areas nearby, with the result that there are now twelve schools operating in Toronto—each providing care for from thirty-five to fifty children a day—thereby releasing more than 400 mothers for war work. More schools will be opened as need arises.

The credit for the establishment in Canada of these important Nursery Schools must go to Dr. C. M. Hincks, Dr. E. A. Bott, and Dr. W. E. Blatz, Professor of Child Psychology, University of Toronto, who secured assistance from the Rockefeller Foundation to set up in 1926 the Institute of Child Study—an institution where Dr. Blatz could plant, nourish and develop his great idea, the education of the pre-school child. Dr. Blatz is still the Director and guiding genius of this Institute which is the parent of the present Nursery Schools.

Day Nursery Schools have become, in a great way, the solution of Great Britain's care of the children of working mothers. There, however, Nursery Schools are not only a war measure, but part of the plans for post-war education. When war created unprecedented confusion and the nation required every available woman worker in war industry, the British Government invited Dr. Blatz to come across the Atlantic and help work out a program that would integrate the loosely knit system of nursery education which prevailed there. In 1942, Dr. Blatz and five members of his staff set up a school in the slums of Birmingham as a demonstration centre. There workers were trained to staff the Nursery Schools in Britain. Today there are three thousand Nursery Schools operating in England.

In Canada, nursery school workers are given excellent courses in child psychology at the Institute of Child Study. In the abbreviated wartime courses Institute teachers are able to give intelligent girls a sufficiently intensive training in the psychology and care of the child to fit them for work in the Nuseries. Naturally the candidates are carefully selected. As for voluntary helpers, they must have had at least the twelve-lecture course arranged by the Women's Voluntary Services of Toronto.

The Nursery Schools are not nurseries in the limited sense of the word, caring merely for the physical needs of the child, Miss Stapleford is careful to explain, but definitely schools. The basic idea is to acquaint the small child (age 2-6) with health rules, and as a major part of a child's life is devoted to play, to encourage freedom of initiative and individual expression. A place where the child may learn to adjust himself; to play amicably with other children; to give and take; to co-operate. In other words, Dr. Blatz insists that the child must learn to play the game, and before he is five years old. The moulding of a child into a decent citizen must begin in the cradle.

Canada's wartime Nursery schools are not limited to Ontario. The province of Quebec has six and, if the war continues and more women are required in industry, others will pop up all over the country. These Nurseries are financed by the Dominion and Provincial governments on a fifty-fifty basis, the parents paying a small fee, commensurate with their income.

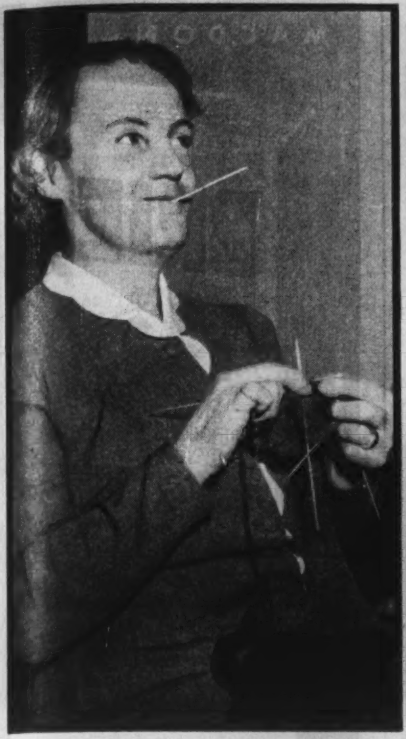
As the schools increase, communities will accept pre-school education of the child as necessary social work. Nursery Schools have now passed the experiment stages. They have come to stay.

Photos by George Rutherford and W.I.B.

Very young children can learn to play amicably together, to give and take, to co-operate. The earlier they learn it, the better.

Quite obviously a young artist with ideas. She paints as she pleases!

None of the child's approved home routine is neglected in the nurseries. Folding cots are provided for mid-afternoon naps.


Waiting her turn at a Red Cross Blood Donor's Clinic.

War worker; she donates at the plant's Red Cross mobile clinic.

Transport driver: gives blood, then proceeds on his rounds.

Both students and business girls share in this service.

Busy housewife, her husband overseas, is a regular donor.

Five Must Give - That One May Live!

By M. K. Zieman

PERHAPS you never thought of the urgent need for more blood donors in just that way. Actually those figures understate the need, for five donations of blood are only enough to make one transfusion, whereas the average wounded man may require anywhere from one to twenty. Let us suppose he needs twelve. That means sixty people back home in Canada must donate blood to give that one particular fighting man a better chance for life.

And after every battle there are not one but thousands of wounded men who need the life-giving serum. Following one major engagement in this war, 9,000 transfusions were given. It took 45,000 blood donations to supply the serum used. When the assault on Hitler's "Fortress Europa" is launched this spring, there will be many more wounded, on not just one but many different fronts. That's why more *new* blood donors are absolutely essential in order that Red Cross blood banks may be built up and kept at levels sufficient to meet any demand upon them.

That's the reason the Canadian Red Cross has set as its objective for 1944 20,000 blood donations weekly, exactly double the weekly "giving" by home-front Canadians last year. That goal of more than a million blood donations this year means that a minimum of 200,000 persons must give regularly five times a year (every eight or ten weeks which is the usual schedule for people who pledge themselves to regular donations). If we allow for the fact that a proportion of the giving is of the occasional type, many more than 200,000 Canadians must contribute to the blood bank. And 100,000 of that number must be new donors to achieve the doubled objective for this year.

This is one type of personal war service which anyone between the ages of 18 and 60 is able to give, with no restrictions on sex, class, type of work, or wage-earning capacity. Students, housewives, munitions workers, or men and women in the ordinary business routine—all may join in assisting the Red Cross in making life-giving serum available to our fighting men.

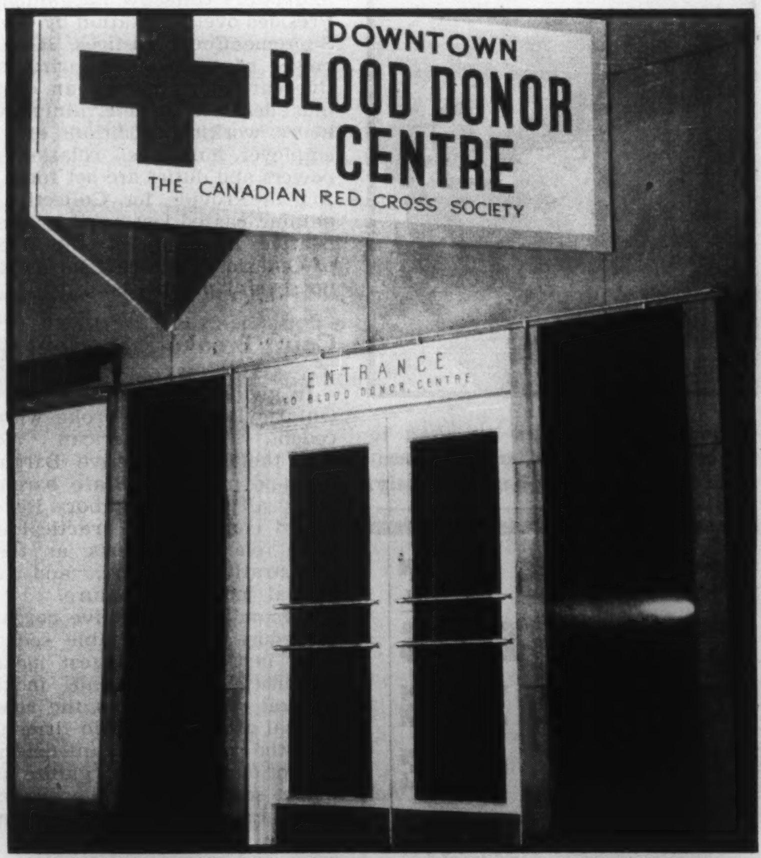
The Canadian Red Cross Society's appeal for funds begins on February 28, and between then and March 15, Canadians will be asked to contribute $10,000,000. Of that total, $750,000 is allotted to carrying on the work of the blood donor service. In Toronto, three permanent clinics and fourteen mobile sub-clinics have been established in industrial plants, churches and other centres throughout the city.

Next time the subject of blood donations comes up and you say, "I know I should give, but"—don't leave it there. Get right down and discover what particular conscious or subconscious excuse you may be giving for not sharing in this service. The operation itself is simple and painless. Your fitness to give is established by the clinic physician's examination before you donate. It takes only about 15 minutes to withdraw the 5/7 of a pint of blood, which is asked only five times a year.

The sacrifice of our men on the fighting front makes any effort which well, able-bodied folk can make seem small indeed. A representative of Toronto Branch Red Cross was visiting the hospital to chat with boys from active service overseas who had been given blood transfusions after being wounded. These boys of course were not being asked to give, but merely to tell of the help which they had had from transfusions received, but the need for blood donors was mentioned.

"You say you need more blood donors?" one lad asked. "Why can't I give?" *"Why can't I give?"* Faith, and hope, and courage were all wrapped into one as this boy asked that question, for both his legs had been amputated at the torso, and a part of one hand was missing. "There's nothing wrong with me," he urged, "I can still give my blood."

This patient had received many transfusions. "I could feel life coming back into my body with those transfusions," he said. "I am here because some folks gave their blood; now I'd like to give mine to help some other fellow."

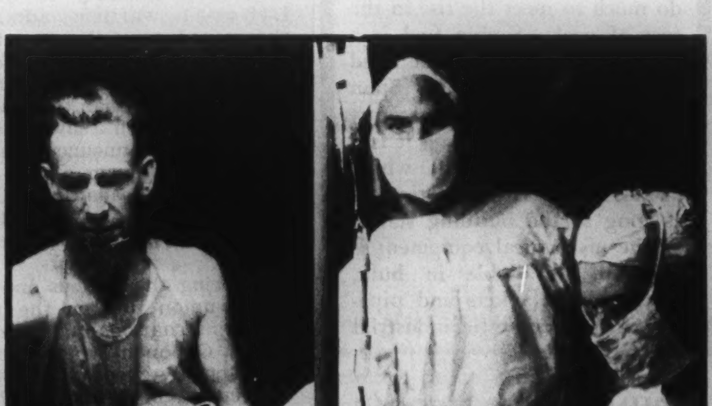


Most convenient for business people is Toronto's Downtown Blood Donor Centre, which was presented, fully equipped, by Simpson's.

Photography by Alan Walker

Volunteer Red Cross workers work nights, sterilizing blood donor sets, ready for use, if needed the following day.

Judging from his smile, he's discovered it's no ordeal donating blood. He knows too that . . .


. . . this patient in the war zone may be one of hundreds saved by plasma prepared from blood given by Canadians.

Summer Should See End of Ontario's Labor Court

By C. ROSS MacEWAN

This is a labor man's view of the situation in regard to the method of settling questions of collective bargaining representation which was adopted by the late Ontario Legislature. It has not worked very satisfactorily, and now that the Dominion has gone in for a Board instead of a Court the province will presumably do the same.

Mr. MacEwan says that Premier Drew is going to have trouble in meeting the labor problem. He also notes that the CCF has drawn up a proposed bill favoring 'bona-fide' unions over company unions which labor naturally will support.

ONTARIO'S Labor Court was born early last summer. It now seems certain that it will die before its first birthday.

The child was sickly from the beginning. The unhappy offspring of mutually suspicious parents, it was sired by expanding Ontario unionism and foaled of a politically bewildered Ontario Liberalism forced to bring forth something before it was too late.

Now the Liberal mother has been banished to the shadows. The union father has renounced the child, having been promised fairer offspring by an anxious new Provincial Government and a glamorous new Opposition from its own side of the tracks. The judicial nursemaids of the Ontario Supreme Court, entrusted willy-nilly with its care, are reported to be dissatisfied custodians. Only desperate political adrenalin shots by the non-unionized section of Ontario industry and its legal advocates can keep the poor little Labor Court breathing.

The Ontario Labor Court has been Canada's peculiar contribution to mandatory collective bargaining law. Presided over in rotation by Ontario's Supreme Court Justices, it has the power of determining what collective bargaining agency an employer must deal with in determining wages, hours, working conditions and other employer-employee relations. Its powers and duties are set forth in an Act to Provide for Collective Bargaining passed last April by the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario. The Court itself was set up several months later.

Megaphones like this are used to direct movements of troops disembarking from landing barges in Italy.

Court Breaks Precedent

In giving this task to a Court, the Ontario Legislature broke with precedent. The American Wagner Act, the B.C. Collective Bargaining Act and most U.S. State bargaining laws all use a Labor Relations Board composed of practical industrial relations experts as the administrative agency, and avoid formal judicial procedure.

A mandatory collective bargaining procedure was inevitable sooner or later in Canada's biggest industrial province. Strikes and industrial turmoil resulting from the adamant refusal of many Ontario firms to accept the equally adamant determination of employees to organize unions made some law and order necessary. Labor's growing political influence, coupled with the fact that more and more employers were doing business with unions, gradually overpowered hostility to the measure.

It was Mitchell Hepburn who apparently cast the die. An astute politician, he recognized that Labor's implacable hostility to the federal Liberal wartime administration threatened to fall upon the heads of his Liberal provincial administration. His trade-unionist Labor Minister, Peter Heenan, was an earnest advocate of such a law. The CCF-Labor wedding announcement had arrived in the form of the powerful Ontario CCF Trade Union Committee establishment. The Port Hope Tories were promising pro-Labor legislation.

Ignoring the obvious inconsistency of pro-union talk on the part of a man internationally noted as the "Great Opponent" of the C.I.O., Hepburn openly wooed the CCF's only dangerous competition within Labor by urging the release of Communist leader Tim Buck and joining with Buck in a great Aid to Russia rally. At the same time, he apparently gave the green light to Labor Minister Heenan, who promptly began advocating compulsory union recognition in several public speeches.

Had Hepburn had the chance to follow through, he might have averted the deluge which followed a few months after. But it was too late. Some say that his fast turn on the labor front was too much for Mitch's perplexed followers. At any rate it added to the flames of the Hepburn-King feud. Shortly afterwards the feud crisis arrived,—King won. Gordon Conant became Premier of Ontario.

Liberals Had a Tiger

In the meantime a counter-drive had been launched by anti-union industry. This drive and the general political uncertainty made the Labor Bill a "hot" issue. Heenan and Conant found themselves with a tiger by the tail. Delays ensued. Withdrawal of the publicly-promised and much-touted law would infuriate Labor. Passage of the law would infuriate the employers. The Labor Court became an obvious compromise, to Lawyer Conant. The employers weren't afraid of Justices. They had lawyers. Labor couldn't complain too violently. The Supreme Court of Ontario was beyond immediate criticism. Everyone crossed their fingers and waited.

The Bill was passed. Persistent rumor has it that the Supreme Court was not too anxious to accept the responsibility. Certainly no one Justice would hold the baby. It was finally decided that all the Justices would hold it in turn. Finally, just before the Ontario election, the machinery began to turn.

If there was any doubt about which side, employers or labor, should have been heeded by law-framers before the election, the election results settled them. A minority Tory government, committed in writing to pro-labor laws, faced an almost equally powerful CCF opposition which had won almost every large industrial riding in the province.

But, safe in the austere corridors of Osgoode Hall, the Labor Court ground on. The need for political concessions to Labor had little effect upon the established procedure and prejudices of the law. A corps of ambitious lawyers were busy selling a new strategy to employers with union phobia—the strategy of company unionism. "Organize your own employees into a 'safe' organization, get that organization certified, and the C.I.O. can't touch you for another year," was their sales argument.

By January 24, according to a Workers' Educational Association survey, the Court had "certified" 40 "unaffiliated" bargaining agencies as against 31 bargaining agencies "af-

(Continued on Next Page)

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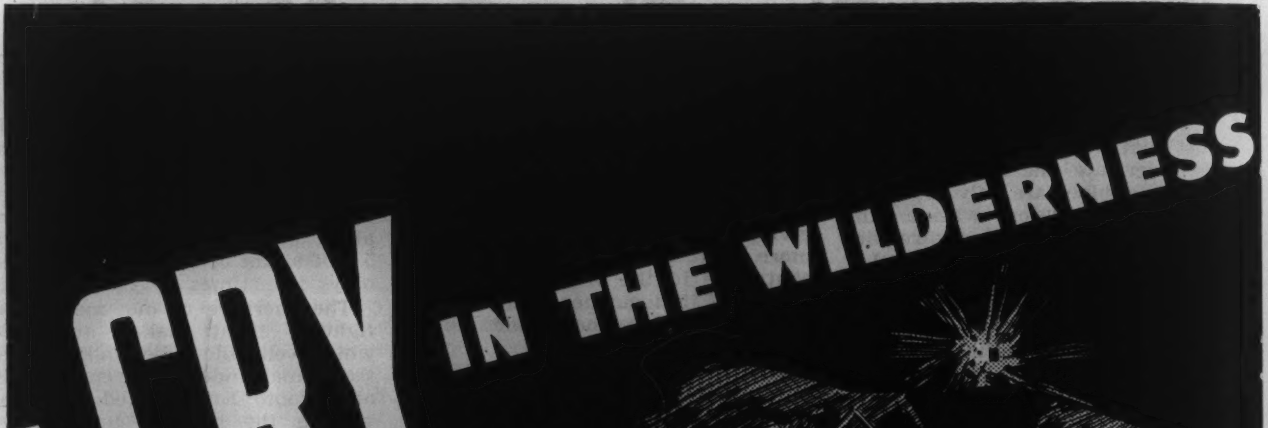

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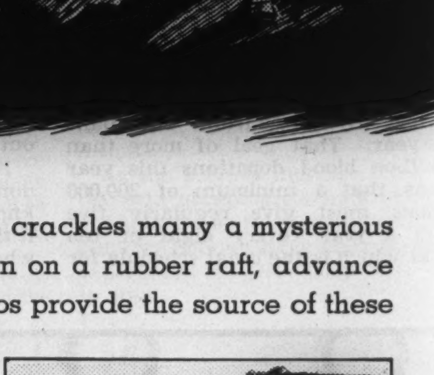

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(*Continued from Page 6*)
filiated" to one of the two big Labor Congresses.

As might be expected from this record, practical experience with the Court has produced the bitterest hostility within Labor ranks. The Supreme Court prestige has suffered, since laborites are publicly referring to the worthy Justices as "incompetent" and, far worse, "prejudiced".

Charges of Prejudice

The unions point to such cases as Aluminum Company of Canada's Kingston Works where, despite the fact that unions showed a majority of employees as paid members one Justice calmly certified, without a prior vote of employees, a non-membership "Employees' Council", as evidence of this prejudice. Editorial charges of prejudice have also been hurled by at least one major daily paper. One decision has been openly challenged by a strike vote. There are threats of a province-wide union boycott of the Court.

The unions also criticize the Court procedure. They complain about having to hire high-priced lawyers, about paying for time off and expenses of witnesses to the Court, many of whom must come from far distant communities for days at a time.

The unions object to the fact that no two Justices seem to agree on any rules. Some order a vote if a union has 25% signed up as members, some require more than 50%. Others say membership is not necessary, evidence of preference is all that is required from employees. One Justice rules that membership cards are not evidence at all, another rules that, even if no agency has been certified on a first try, no new application can be made within a year. Several certify without any prior vote of employees to determine prima facie claim veracity.

While the employers have apparently got the edge to date, some of them are unwilling to go through the procedure a second time. Others are wondering which is most irritating—to have employees signed up in the C.I.O. or to turn them over to some lawyer and have the C.I.O. get them a year afterwards.

That is the situation as Ontario heads in to its first session of Drew minority Government, CCF Opposition and Liberal balance of power. It is full of dynamite.

Government Undecided

The Drew government has obviously not yet made up its mind. Labor Minister Daly has hinted that the Court will go, but no statement about what will replace it has yet been made. The excuse for inaction given to complaining unions is the fact that the Federal Government is bringing in mandatory collective bargaining legislation on a Dominion-wide scale and that the government in Ontario doesn't want its legislation to run counter to any nation-wide rulings.

That is one possibility. Drew is naturally anxious to avoid making any definite decision. Should he pass separate legislation that is better, from labor's viewpoint, than a federal law, the unions will use that legislation in preference. That might force employer opinion behind the federal Liberals, with bad results for Progressive Conservatism's national war chest. Should he pass legislation which is worse, from labor's viewpoint, he is bound to lose labor votes to the Liberals and the CCF. The obvious solution is to pass laws in Ontario identical with federal laws covering war industry passed by the King government. This would silence employers, be a politic gesture toward national unity in wartime, and would sidetrack labor criticism on to Mr. King's shoulders should the laws not work in labor's interest.

Support for Drew?

But the strategy has bad weaknesses. To put it over, Drew must secure support from either the Nixon minority or the CCF Opposition.

The Nixonites will not be too anxious to aid Drew in shouldering all the responsibility on Mackenzie King.

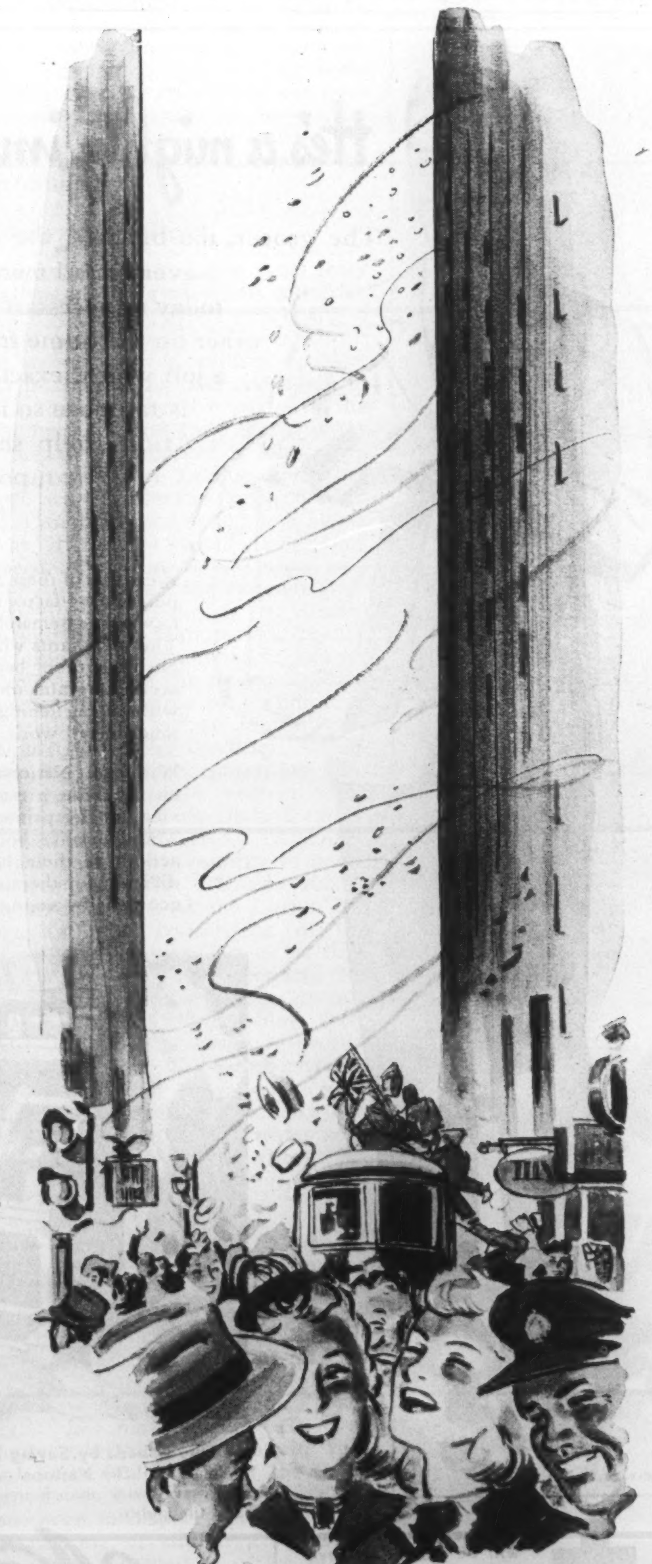
It is fairly certain that the CCF will not cooperate in any such compromise. More than half of its 34 members are unionists, several of them nationally prominent laborites. They have already drawn up a proposed bill which would give bona-fide unions a definite edge over company unions of any kind; which would, in fact make it dangerous for employers to interfere in the slightest with employee choice of bargaining agency. This Bill has been well-publicized by the usual CCF move of calling a union conference, setting up a committee to draft the provisions and then sending the draft to all local unions for comment and approval. It will obviously be better for organized labor than any legislation brought down by the federal government.

However, no matter what procedure is finally enacted in Ontario by the Drew Government, there seems little doubt that the Labor Court procedure is doomed. It is only a matter of time.

The Court will probably be replaced by a Labor Board along American Wagner Act lines. Votes will be almost automatic before any decision on a bargaining agency is made. Employers hoping to resist bona-fide union progress by the company union route will have a harder job on their hands.

Reminiscent of the Toonerville trolley is this tram which is used as headquarters of the Royal Tank Regiment in Italy. Sergeant Major Parkins of Sheffield is relaxing on the step with his pipe and a spot of tea.

Plunging the country into peace



ALMOST before the "Cease Fire" has stopped echoing . . . almost before the last drift of cannon smoke has vanished down the wind—the opening shots of a new and even greater battle will be ringing in our ears. This country of ours will be plunged with bewildering suddenness into the vast, critical but inspiring *First Battle of the Peace!*

Make no mistake about it, there will be nothing "phony" about this battle. Its front line will run through every home and factory, through every office and store in the Dominion. It will be a battle for the re-employment in civilian life of more than half a million soldiers, sailors and airmen. It will be a battle for the re-employment on peace production of hundreds of thousands of workers now occupied in war plants. It will be a formidable battle and a fateful one—and *you* can help to win it.

You can help by setting your sights *now* on the kind of Canada you want to see after this war. You can help by figuring out the kind of home, the kind of town, the kind of country you want to live in when Victory is won. You can help by *planning*—for the future needs of your home, your business, your farm. You can help *by making ready to make work as soon as peace is here.*

Think for a moment of all that will need doing. The refurnishing and refurbishing that will be required in every dwelling in the land. The changes, the improvements, the new equipment that will be needed by every factory and office and store. The new transportation that will be required—the new automobiles, street cars, buses, trains. The new trucks and tractors . . . The new planes. Think of the new farm equipment that will be needed—and the possibilities which rural electrification will open up to country homes. These are things which *you* can plan for—and yet they are only half the story.

For beyond your personal planning lies *community* planning. There will be new homes to build by the hundred thousand . . . and new schools and new hospitals. There will be thousands of miles of new highways to lay down . . . and thousands of miles of old highways to widen and straighten and regrade and relight. There will be railroads to modernize and electrify . . . there will be new rolling stock, new depots, new bridges to produce. New recreational centres, cultural centres, civic centres will be needed, new libraries, enlarged universities, new parks and arenas.

We must plan for these things—and we must start planning at once. For peace, like war, will strike suddenly, and, while there must not be the slightest relaxation of our efforts to win the war—if dislocation is to be avoided . . . if readjustment and re-employment are to be carried through swiftly and smoothly . . . if we are to *win* the peace we must *work* for the peace by *planning* for the peace—now.

Many governmental, municipal and industrial groups already are planning for post-war development. Many individuals are planning. But more planning is needed; more is possible. For by planning today, we prepare ready-made markets for tomorrow—markets which will absorb our fullest productivity and create full and gainful employment for all.

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CABLED FROM RUSSIA

General Gvozdkov Explains How the Russians Kept Leningrad

By RAYMOND ARTHUR DAVIES

Moscow

ONE of the highlights of my recent visit to the Leningrad battle area was a press interview granted to foreign correspondents by Major General Alexander Gvozdkov. Seated before a gigantic map in the reception room of a Red Army house in Leningrad, General Gvozdkov gave an exciting picture of how the enemy had been defeated and all his plans disrupted.

Dealing with the main reasons for the German failure to take Leningrad he said that they had worked out a total plan to take the city by storm, by hunger blockade, and by the destruction of morale.

The first attempt to take it by storm had been in the fall of 1941. This attempt had failed because of the Soviet system of deep defense, the massive resistance of its field artillery, its air defenders and the Baltic fleet, and because of the heroic struggle of the defenders of the city and its inhabitants. The enemy plan was to capture Leningrad following his capture of Tikhvin, which cut off Leningrad from the rest of the country. But this was foiled when the Red Army retook Tikhvin during the winter.

Again, in the summer of 1942 the Germans made a more solid effort to storm the city and disrupt communications. They planned to advance between Lakes Ladoga and Onega, join with the Finns and cut off Leningrad. For this offensive they brought Mannstein's Eleventh Army from the Crimea and masses of powerful siege artillery and bombers. But organized Soviet counter blows on the Leningrad and Volkhov fronts broke this plan and permitted the Red Army to improve its positions.

The next effort came in the spring of 1943 when the Germans brought in a mass of reserves. This attack was broken by the Soviet summer offensive in the south which forced the enemy to draw off his reserves.

Finally, the Germans planned to take Leningrad by storm this winter with attacks on Oranienbaum and then Kronstadt, the key to Leningrad. This plan was disrupted and defeated by the Soviet advance.

Starvation Plan Failed

German plans to starve out the people of Leningrad also failed. The life-line across Lake Ladoga was under constant German bombardment and air attack and the attacks were incessant, but again the enemy failed to break through, and the Russians continued to use the road. Then in the winter of 1943 they succeeded in blasting the Germans from Schluesselburg and gaining control of the railway from the east.

German plans against the morale of the civilian population also failed. They included constant shelling by German and Finnish artillery and leaflet raids. The effect was contrary to what the enemy intended and only united the population. The immediate defenses of the city continued to function. They had been established to resist any type of attack,—infantry, tank, artillery or aircraft—, and they were strong and permanent and were able to function even if surrounded.

Most important was the fact that the city knew how to organize under the most difficult conditions and could supply everything for the front from tanks to uniforms. The city and front were one and indivisible and the great lesson of the whole Leningrad struggle was that the closer the contact between front and rear the more stable the defense and the easier the victory.

Unknown Facts

In addition to this outline of the Leningrad campaign, the General also gave some interesting and hitherto unknown details concerning the Soviet bridge-head at Oranienbaum from which the northern half of the pincers operations against the Germans began on January fifteenth. Oranienbaum covered the approaches to Kronstadt, and the General said that deep entrenchments here had permitted relatively few enemy troops not only to hold Oranienbaum itself but to improve their positions during two and a half years. When the current offensive began, the prepared reserves of the Red Army were brought from Leningrad across an ice road on the Finnish Gulf, and also by transport ships led by ice breakers. Though this was done under observation, not one man was lost.

At the moment when the Red Army began its drive, the General explained, the Germans were just about to begin an offensive of their own, for which they had brought in the Seventh SS Police Division and the Wiederland and Nordland Divisions. But their plans came to naught.

When one correspondent asked where the Germans would stop the General replied, "We think of something else. How to work so they won't be able to stop."

Current Russian successes against an invading army are reminders to Russians of the defeat of an earlier invader. Red Army men are seen here commemorating that earlier victory by laying a wreath on the tomb of Kutuzov, the Russian military leader who defeated Napoleon.

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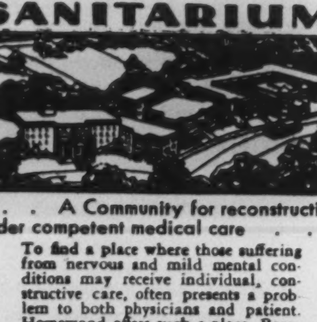

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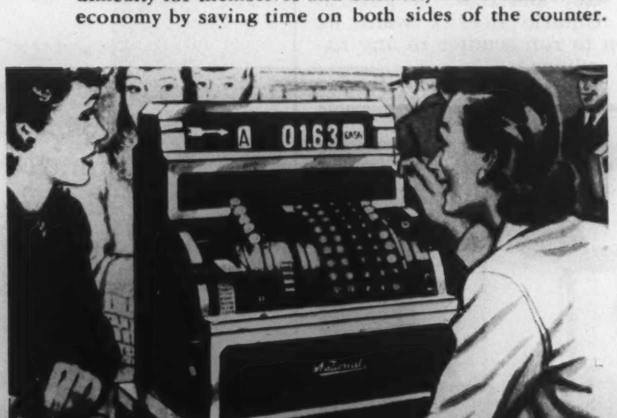

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Canada Must Revise Ideas on Relations with Others

By A. B. HODGETTS

The political sport of each party blaming the other for Canada's refusal to accept commitments in regard to outside nations is not a serious business. Both the old parties have the same record in this respect.

The Canadian people have never rebuked either of them for this refusal, and it looks as if the electors had so far been satisfied with the policies of their successive Governments. But they will have to do some soul-searching soon.

The author is a master at Trinity College School, Port Hope, Ont.

CANADA has been reluctant to accept any international obligations, ever since Sir John A. Macdonald turned down Gladstone's appeal for aid and left General Gordon to his fate at Khartoum. Laurier left no doubts when he said, during a debate on imperial defence in 1910, that "Canada shall be at liberty to act or not to act, to interfere or not to interfere, to do just as she pleases and she shall reserve the right to judge whether or not there is cause for her to act." Here is a clear-cut declaration of an idea which the fires of 19th century nationalism burned into the minds of Canadians. Here, also, is an idea which must be modified if Canada is to accept that wider responsibility in Empire and world affairs which the war seems to be thrusting upon her.

When proposals such as those of Lord Halifax and General Smuts are tossed into the political arena, there is bound to be a lively review of Canada's foreign policy. Efforts will be made to place responsibility for our determination to maintain the autonomy of Parliament over commitments to Empire or to the League of Nations, on one or another political group in Canada. It is not too soon to remind the public that this policy, whether justifiable at the time or not, cannot be "blamed" on any political faction or any one leader. A review of the part played by Canada in the League of Nations clearly reveals this fact.

Borden Objects

When the Covenant of the League was being drafted, Sir Robert Borden urged that Article 10, guaranteeing the territorial integrity of member-states, be withdrawn. His memorandum implied that Canada would preserve a freedom of action, as distinct from obligations assumed in advance of events. Speakers from all parties, during the special session of Parliament in 1919, expressed concern that independent action would be lost if Canada adhered to the Covenant. A reservation to Canadian acceptance, to the effect that Canada's part in any League action should be determined by Parliament and not by an international contract, was defeated only after the Government insisted that such a rider was unnecessary. At the first meeting of the League Assembly, Mr. Doherty moved that Article 10 be struck from the Covenant. In his speech, he stressed the inequality of burdens involved in any system of mutual guarantees, pointed to Canada's isolated position, and said that we "will look with a critical eye on any clause so easily susceptible of being read as making everybody's war their wars." Thus a foundation stone was laid by Conservative members of the Unionist government during the earliest years of the League's history.

This policy was continued by the Liberal Government during the debates on the Draft Treaty of Mutual Assistance and the Geneva Protocol. These were efforts to strengthen the structural weaknesses of the League by making military sanctions automatic and by introducing compulsory arbitration in all circumstances. Mr. King, dealing with the Draft Treaty, wrote to the League that "it would be hopeless to expect the people of Canada to accept it", on the grounds that it proposed to transfer the right to decide Canada's scope of action from the Canadian Parliament to the Council of the League. In this, he was expressing the point of view held by the governments of Holland, the Scandinavian countries, all the British Dominions and Great Britain, not only at this time but at all subsequent times when revision of the Covenant was suggested.

In other words, Canada adopted what must be considered now as a selfish attitude toward the Covenant, refusing to interpret it as a contract or to take steps strengthening it. There is small consolation in the fact that this principle of national sovereignty, which did so much to undermine the League, was held by other, more influential countries. The Canadian people, voicing their opinion through two different governments, must share in the responsibility for the initial failures to make the League an effective organization.

Lukewarm Policy

Likewise, when Japan and Italy challenged the system of collective security, Canada, while expressing a casual willingness to co-operate with the member-states, refused to take any initiative. In 1932 and again in 1935, the Conservative party in the first instance and the Liberal party in the second adopted a luke-warm policy toward the League, and since there was no serious protest from the Canadian people during either crisis, it must be assumed that they agreed. The Hon. C. H. Cahan, Secretary of State in the Bennett Government, pointed out to the Assembly, during the Manchurian trouble, that one of the conditions of League membership was the possession of a government capable of maintaining internal order—and he doubted that China fulfilled this condition. He upheld the Japanese contention that they had acted to protect their rights, and urged conciliation rather than force. He inferred a reluctance on the part of his country to adopt coercive measures. Canada finally concurred with both the Lytton Report and the conclusions of the Council of Nineteen, but at no time did she, or any other country for that matter, take a strong, unequivocal position. This first blow, from which the League never recovered, was dealt by all the member-states, and at least one non-member, at a time when economic insecurity dictated a policy of even greater self-interest than had been shown before the depression.

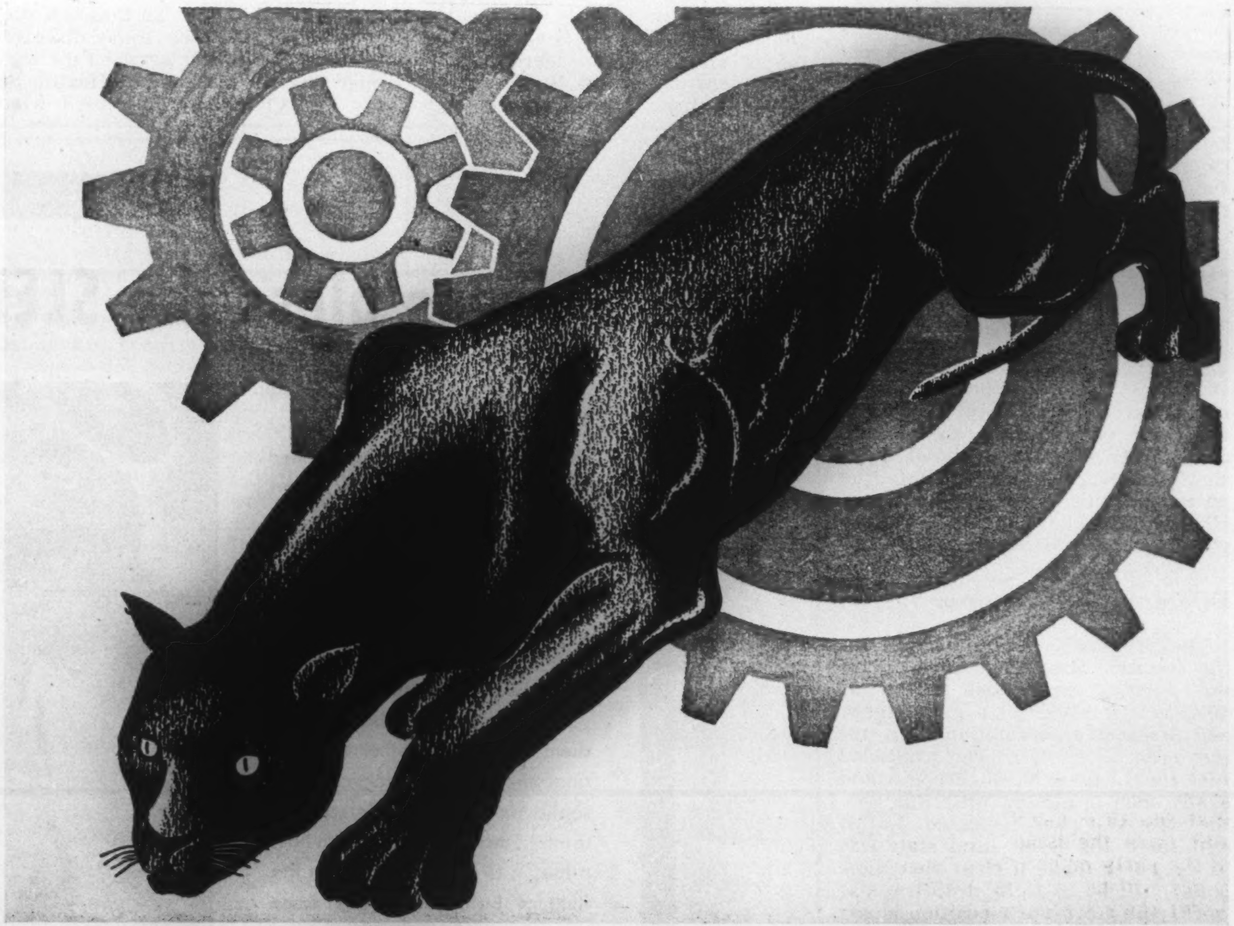
A Matter to Consider

Mr. G. H. Ferguson, representing the Bennett Government at the League's annual meeting in September 1935, stated, relative to the pending Ethiopian war, that his government "would join in *considering* how, by *unanimous* action, peace might be maintained." He was simply admitting once again that Canadians did not regard the Covenant as imposing automatic obligations even in respect to economic, to say nothing of military, sanctions. Mr. King, returned to office in the general election of October, 1935, continued this fifteen-year-old policy. His government applied the sanctions recommended by the League Co-ordinating Committee and expressed a desire to co-operate in any other sanctions which might be applied later. It was soon apparent that the four categories of sanctions were not enough to check Italy and that, to be effective, oil, coal, iron and steel must be added to the list. Dr. Riddell, the permanent Canadian Advisory Officer to the League (a position he had held since 1924, through both Liberal and Conservative ministries) was a member of the Co-ordinating Committee. As a member of this committee and not in any way as the official representative of the Canadian Government, Dr. Riddell proposed the adoption of additional sanctions. The Government hastened to explain, in a press release of December 2, that Dr. Riddell's suggestion was not an official one. At the same time, the Government reiterated its willingness to apply oil sanctions, if such a step was recommended by the Committee. Since it was agreed by this time that oil sanctions meant war with Italy, Canada was probably wise in turning the initiative over to more influential and experienced European powers.

Oil sanctions never were applied. The Hoare-Laval agreement, the reluctance of France to lose a newly-won friend, and the side-tracking of the whole business by the reoccupation of the Rhineland, were among the immediate causes of this failure. Had they been applied, there appears to be no reason for doubting that Canada would have co-operated with the League. It has been claimed already that Canada's failure to take the lead during this crisis dealt a fatal blow to the League. Actually, Canada did not withdraw the Riddell proposal, she simply disclaimed it as official. It remained on the minute books of the Committee and could have been implemented had the nations desired to do so. Considering that Canada was so insignificant in European diplomacy that she was not even consulted on such vital questions as the Lausanne Treaty in 1923, the Locarno Pact in 1925, the Stresa Agreement, the Anglo-German Naval Pact in 1935 and the Hoare-Laval Agreement, it is safe to conclude that our back-seat policy was a prudent one, at the time. Fifty-six other nations, each afraid to assume the initiative and to accept the full burdens of collective guarantees, hastened the demise of the League, in 1935.

The speech given by Mr. King at the 1936 Assembly, after the Ethiopian war had become a finished chapter, has been interpreted to mean that he was leading Canada into a policy of North American isolation. In the light of all previous history, "leading" is not the word—he found us in that position and was incapable and unwilling, as have all Canadian politicians been, to budge us. His speech, beyond a recognition of the failure of the mechanism of the League, was simply a re-statement of Canada's time-worn attitude. One of his key sentences reads "What I have said and quoted does not mean that in no circumstances would the Canadian people be prepared to share in action against an aggressor: there have been no absolute commitments either for or against participation in a war or other forms of force."

This sketchy review of Canada's foreign policy, as revealed through her activities as a member of the League of Nations, points to three definite conclusions. Canada has been hesitant to accept more than a passive part in an international organization; she has flatly refused to surrender any prerogatives to a supra-national body; and this policy is a Canadian one in the sense that it has survived five changes of government in the past two decades. Since such ideas are obviously not in accord with some of the outstanding post-war plans for international co-operation, Canadians will be faced with some soul-searching problems in the not-too-distant future.



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Will Drew Put Jolliffe in the Driver's Seat?

By D. P. O'HEARN

The CCF Opposition in the Ontario Legislature ushered in the new session with the statement that it wouldn't recognize a Government defeat as a vote of lack of confidence. The statement does not simplify Mr. Drew's position if he wishes to go to the country.

Mr. O'Hearn suggests that a far-fetched, though possible course for Mr. Drew would be to hand over the reins of government to the CCF.

AS THIS is being written the Ontario Legislature has not opened. By the time it is read the preliminary skirmishing will be over, and Canada will know more about the probable course of this year's most interesting legislative session.

During the last overtures before the House opening the smartest political move in advance of the session came from an unexpected source, the CCF. In a pre-session speech, Bert Leavens, the Secretary of the Ontario CCF, announced that the party would not look on the defeat of the Drew Government on a measure in the House as a vote of no confidence. Aside from the obvious interpretation that the CCF is going to make it as difficult as possible for Mr. Drew to go to the country, this move has subtle implications.

It doesn't necessarily mean, as has been freely conjectured, that the CCF is sheering off from an election. The CCF leaders have never shown themselves to be exceptionally astute political wind-readers and there is no reason to believe that their continued professions of optimism are not sincere. But it does give an indication that a new degree of practical political foresight has wormed its way into the party councils. And it does put a slightly different complexion on the probable trend of events.

Dilemma for Governor

The Premier's chances of going to the country now hinge directly on the highly contentious point of whether the leader of a government can demand a dissolution. Up till the present it had been conceded that the Lieutenant Governor would grant such a dissolution. But now that the CCF has indicated that it will force the issue (and stalwarts in the party make it clear that their policy will be to fight it to the last word) the Governor's position is extremely delicate. (His one source of satisfaction would seem to be that his niche in history will be assured if he has to rule on this constitutional question).

Whatever course the Governor takes, the CCF position will have been measurably helped by its early stand of surface co-operation. Even if he grants Mr. Drew his dissolution, the Opposition will have a stronger foundation for its obvious complaint that an unnecessary election is being called. To add weight to this, during the last few weeks before the session the CCF members have been proclaiming far and wide that they do not intend to be obstructionists, and have been emphasizing that the House can do business under its present make-up. They could be wolves in sheep's clothing!

One far-fetched, but not fantastic, possibility is that Mr. Drew may declare it impossible to carry on the business of the Government under the conditions in the House and instead of seeking an election call on the Opposition to form a government. This wouldn't be quite so dangerous as at first it might seem.

The Premier already has made good most of his twenty-two points and in handing over the reins he would be passing over a pretty dead horse. And while Mr. Jolliffe would be in the driver's seat Mr. Drew would be sitting alongside, Liberals in lap and ready to bump the CCF Leader out at the first misstep which would look like bad driving to the public on the side-lines.

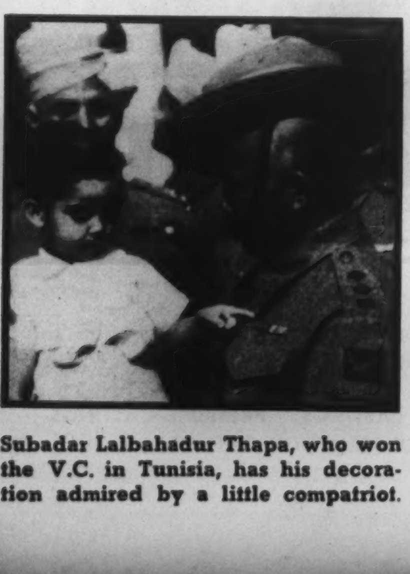
There are two strong reasons, however, why this is improbable. One is that Mr. Drew is an offensive player who has shone more brightly recently when he has been carrying the ball than in the former years when he was on the defence, and we suspect he knows it. The second is that it seems very doubtful if the CCF would be anxious to form a Government, except for the natural lure of those shiny Queen's Park desks to power-starved souls. After Mr. Drew's duplications are erased, very little of Mr. Jolliffe's program is left which isn't contingent on having a CCF government in Ottawa. With only fragments of legislation left to introduce, and the prospect of being shown the exit whenever the Opposition desired, it seems doubtful if the CCF leader would find the prospect of leading a Government in the present Legislature a desirable one.

Health Major Issue

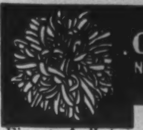
Aside from the long-range matter of an election, major interest in the House is expected to centre on Health. The CCF heavy guns are concentrating to fire all possible ammunition on this sore point, and is a fire that is calculated to cause Mr. Drew some anxiety.

Unless unexpected Legislation is forecast in the Speech from the Throne, which, unfortunately isn't available at present writing, Health promises to be the most vulnerable chink in the Progressive Conservative program. In contrast to the Drew program generally, Health has lagged behind the general trend of the day, so much so that one suspects there may be some disagreement on the matter between the Premier and his Minister of Health. So far Dr. Vivian has promised what are, comparatively speaking, the most elementary measures of health planning. In contrast, the CCF has made Health the most pertinent part of its program and is advocating an all-out plan patterned on (who would have guessed it) New Zealand.

Most embarrassing, it is an issue on which the Liberals might be forced to side with the CCF, unless they were to separate from Mr. King and the Heagerty report, and we very much doubt if it would be a question on which Mr. Drew would wish to go to the country. Provided that he hasn't already covered-up in the Speech From the Throne, it will be interesting to see how the Progressive Conservatives meet it.



Subadar Lalbahadur Thapa, who won the V.C. in Tunisia, has his decoration admired by a little compatriot.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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Labor Code, While Belated, Is Big Step in Right Direction

By G. C. WHITTAKER

CANADA'S Labor Minister, Humphrey Mitchell, has been subjected to a good deal of criticism over the last year or two in connection with the administration of labor matters in war industry. The wheel has turned and he seems now to be entitled to a meed of credit. Anyone who can produce, from whatever source or combination of sources, a labor relations formula in terms that command the approval of both organized labor and organized industry is, prima facie, possessed of some qualifications for his job. More importantly, it augurs well for the effective operation of the formula that representatives of the two elements directly affected by it are in agreement as to its merits.

As a war measure, the new labor code or compulsory collective bargaining formula seems a little belated in the middle of the fifth year of the war. But perhaps the most important thing about these wartime labor relations regulations—to give the code its official name—is that they are designed to be much more than that. Perhaps more than any other of our war measures, this one is intended to be a peacetime measure. It is a formula for establishing and governing the relations between labor and industry, between workers and employers, on a rational and stable basis, and doing that in a manner to protect the interests of the third party to these relations, the public. The very least that can be said for this labor code, which has now, or will have as soon as administrative machinery is set up, the force of law, is that it is a long progressive step in the right direction. It may be expected to attract the same favorable attention to Canada in the United States and other countries as has been attracted by our advanced anti-inflation measures.

After a draft of the proposed code was submitted some weeks ago to the provincial governments and to the principal labor and industrial organizations, upwards of half a hundred suggestions for changes in it were received by the Labor Department. Yet the code as adopted with the avowed approval of labor and industry and the reported approval of at least eight of the provinces is not greatly different in import from the draft which was circulated, although it is very considerably improved in phraseology and draftsmanship. The enactment would seem to have gained general acceptance through the diplomatic and judicious modification but not the nullification of some of the more pointed of the proposed provisions and the clarification of others.

Refinements

One or two examples will illustrate the nature of these effective refinements. Thus, one of the provisions designed to hold labor unions to their responsibility for observing collective agreements with employers by calling for the production of statements showing union fees and dues and income and expenditure was wholly mandatory in the draft but only partly so in the enactment. It is left to the administrative board to be set up to say whether such financial statements shall be filed with it, but it is stipulated that they shall be furnished to members of the unions. Disclosure of the financial affairs of the union was one of the points by which industry through its representative organizations set much store when confronted with the prospect of compulsory bargaining. The big labor organizations did not look with much favor on the proposal, which has been stoutly resisted whenever put forward in the United States. The device of leaving it to the discretion of the Labor Relations Board to determine whether such disclosure should be called for is a way of getting around the issue, and without its having been got around it may be considered doubtful that the labor leaders would have endorsed the code. Again, while use of coercion or intimidation as a means of promoting union membership is prohibited, a rider is added in the enactment which affords the unions a certain latitude for insisting on provisions favorable to their membership cause in collective agreements.

Those who drafted the formula have been careful throughout to equalize the application of its provisions on employee organizations and employers. And incidentally, the formula implements the suggestion of National War Labor Board in its inquiry into and report on labor relations, that provision should be made for the introduction of the British system of collective bargaining as between labor unions and associations of employers. Employer organizations are included among bargaining agencies which may claim recognition. It is to be for the Labor Relations Board to determine who are to be recognized as bargaining agents on either side.

Union Rivalry

The desire of industrialists and independent labor to have plant unions or other independent worker bodies recognized as bargaining agencies is respected by the order, but apparently as a gesture of deference to the aristocracy of labor, plant worker bodies are not dignified in the formula by the term "unions" but are called employee organizations.

Rivalry between unions for the original right to bargain being left for disposal to the administrative board, subsequent rivalry for control of workers in a plant under a collective agreement is restrained but not barred. After an agreement has run for ten months employees may choose new bargaining representatives, otherwise another union, which new representatives are subject to the same rules regarding recognition as the original bargaining agents. A collective agreement negotiated by agents of a majority of workers in a plant applies to all the workers in the plant. In further provision against excessive union rival activities, union agents are barred from conducting membership efforts on the premises of an employer without his consent. To keep plant unions free from the taint of employer influence, employers are forbidden to interfere with the formation or administration of these or any other unions, and are particularly barred from contributing financial support to them.

Provisions against strikes and lockouts appear to be comprehensive. Strikes and lockouts are forbidden during the period between an application for a collective agreement and the time when negotiations looking to such an agreement have finally fallen through. Representatives of employees and employers are required to do everything possible to procure an agreement. Where they fail a conciliation officer of the Labor Department is to intervene. If he so recommends the Minister of Labor is to set up a conciliation board. Finally, where a conciliation board is unable to effect an agreement the parties to disagreement apparently become free to resort strike or lockout. The labor code can go no further.

★ **Repeat Business**

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BRITISH NEWS-LETTER

Democracy is Alive in Britain Shown by a Questioning Spirit

By COMMANDER STEPHEN KING-HALL, M.P.

(Cabled from London as part of the London News-Letter, and published by special arrangement. Copyright.)

DEMOCRACY is very much alive in Britain. Evidence is provided by the elections and temper of Parliament.

When the Norwegian campaign brought the phoney war to an end and put the all-party National Government in power under the inspired leadership of Mr. Churchill, the British fought alone, faces to the sea and eyes on the skies.

Never before have we been in such peril and never were our people called upon for greater effort. They responded in a manner which makes those months memorable in world history.

At that time, Parliament reflected faithfully the mood of the nation. The House of Commons had put the National Government in power and everything that the Government required was granted as soon as asked. Electoral truce was strictly observed in the constituencies.

By painful exertions we hauled ourselves off the desperately dangerous lee shore into deeper, though treacherous waters.

Immense credit is due to Churchill and his colleagues that in the darkest days they took decisions which made possible, in due course, the victories in North Africa. By 1940 they had wrested the initiative from the enemy on sea and in the air. We plan to beat him on land in 1944. In the Far East our retreat has slowly changed to a cautious advance.

The transformation of the military scene and the transformation in which the Russian victories, the bombing of Germany and the victory over the submarines have been highlights, has induced a degree of optimism about the immediate future of the war, which may prove excessive.

The strong belief held by thousands in Britain that the war in Europe will be over this year has led to a natural and inevitable growth of interest in the postwar problems. In addition, it is no longer felt as strong as it was in 1941-1942 that the executive, i.e., the cabinet, has only to ask in order to receive.

Impatience Rises

It may or may not be a good thing but we simply record the fact that the people and the House of Commons are becoming impatient for evidence that the Government is making progress in postwar plans. Impatience will grow unless the second front offensive should run into trouble. The situation is confused by the fact that whereas the present cabinet came to life as a result of the alliance of the parties, it has grown into something organic on its own account. The Prime Minister is not where he is and what he is because he is a Conservative. Many of his supporters try very hard to forget that he is the official leader of the Conservative party. We wish he would dissociate himself from all parties. Lord Woolton is a self-confessed non-party man. Sir John Anderson, Messrs. Bevin, Butler, Herbert, Morrison, Attlee, Sinclair and Hudson are not carrying out party policies, but are National ministers.

The public feels that this cabinet has done pretty well for three years, and subject to a general supervision by the Commons is as good a collection as they can hope to get for launching the postwar program.

But at the same time, thousands of people well disposed towards the present cabinet are not prepared to say this benevolence binds them to the chariot wheels of the party machines. The whole is greater than the parts, and the electors do not accept this dictum that a man who is not an adherent of one of the parties should not be free to support Churchill and the Government. Luckily for the future of democracy in this country, they know that this theory of the party machine men is nonsense.

The House Uneasy

The same situation is arising in the House of Commons. In debates which took place on Friday of last week on M.P.'s serving in government jobs and Lord Woolton's responsibilities as Minister of Reconstruction, the Government was attacked by all parts of the House on an issue which cut clean across party lines.

Moreover, there is a growing feeling in the House that postwar problems of housing, demobilization and the like must be approached as a practical task and not as pegs on which to hang out-of-date party shibboleths. For instance, we are convinced that the ordinary man and woman in the ordinary home in Britain are not much interested in the question of "Nationalization of land" about which political parties are doing a lot of shadowboxing, but are genuinely interested in the question of whether or not there will be clean, cheap milk in sufficient quantity after the war. If it should be found that this is best obtained by nationalizing the land, then nationalization becomes a practical issue.

The electorate won't be fooled. If it is sense to unite the parties to destroy German cities, and if, indeed, it is essential to have this unity in order to obtain the largest number of bombers in the shortest possible time, why not, rightly ask the electorate, retain unity in order to rebuild British cities and build many houses quickly, or is there one party which does not want houses built quickly?

The party organizers are genuinely seeking employment in the only job they know anything about, that of pretending their party has the complete and correct answer to everything, whilst other parties are mugs, if not knaves.

What should be done about all this? In the first place, we hope the public will use commonsense in this matter and approach the problem objectively. Secondly, we hope every British elector will vote for the candidate who seems most intelligent and most honest and has the most independent outlook of the choices at this disposal. Thirdly, we urge the war cabinet to drop the party truce and let the constituencies use their own judgment whether they send to parliament a Conservative, Labor, Liberal or Independent person pledged to support the National Government in the war effort and postwar policy. If the Prime Minister feels he must send letters to constituencies, let him confine himself to asking the electors to elect a member who will give general support to the policy of the government. This policy might be summed up as a priority for winning the war in Europe, determination to beat Japan, and adequate preparation for postwar problems.

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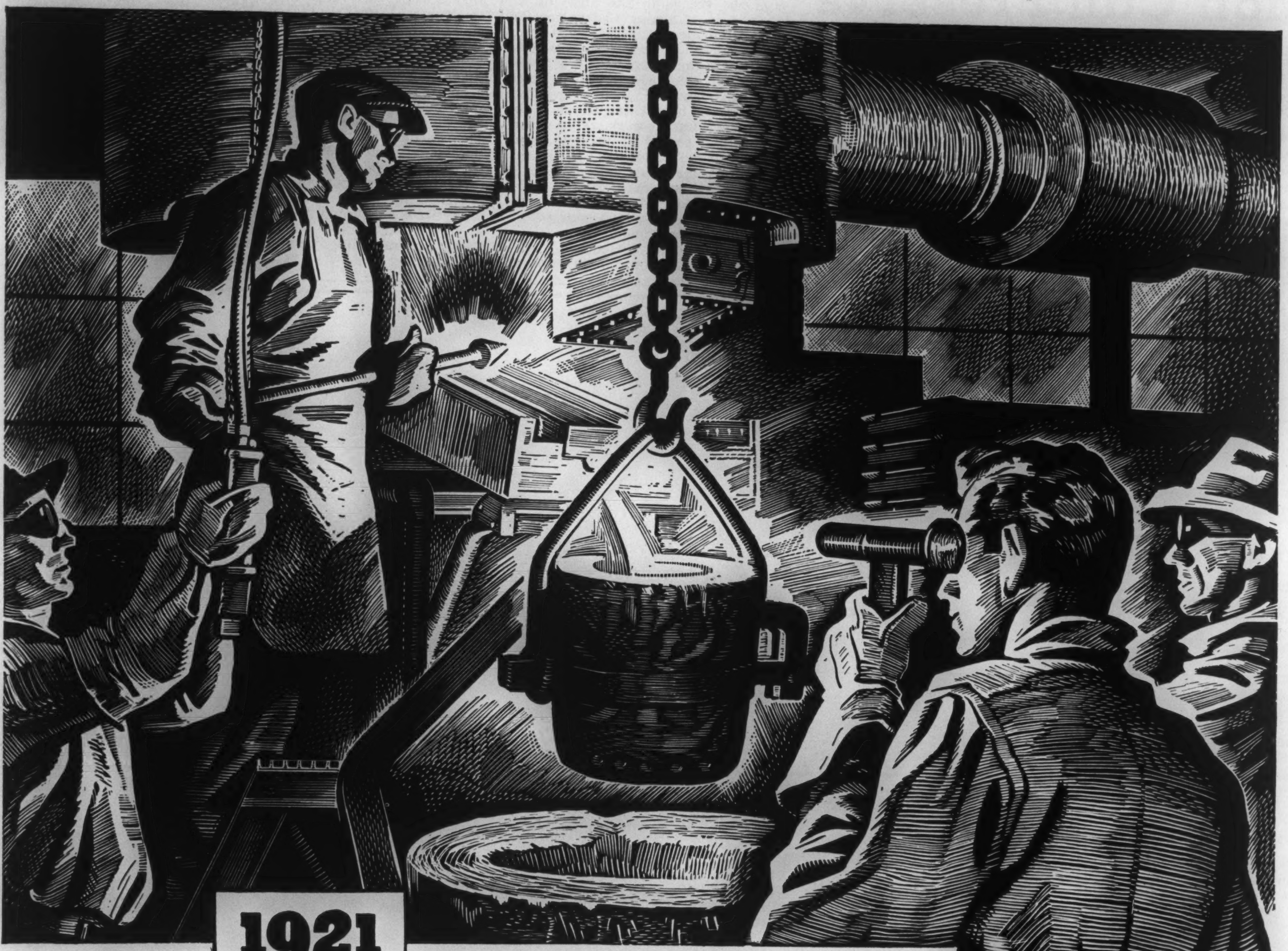

1921

New Markets FROM RESEARCH

NEW USES FOR NICKEL MEANT NEW JOBS IN CANADA

AT THE CLOSE of the last war, Nickel was no longer needed to build battleships and artillery. The demand for Canadian Nickel fell off sharply. Soon the Canadian Nickel mines had to close down.

But the men who managed these properties could foresee possible new markets for Canadian Nickel in the growing automobile, electric, radio, chemical and other industries. They organized a Research and Development department to work with engineers in these industries, and to promote the use of Nickel and its alloys wherever better materials were required.

Shortly, operations were resumed. In 1924, the Nickel industry opened a new mine. In 1926 it began enlarging its smelting and refining plants. Within a decade it was paying out 15 millions of dollars a year in Canada for wages.

Although the entire output of Canadian Nickel is today diverted to war uses, this industry has definite plans for the post-war period.

Then it will turn again to its peacetime markets, and will proceed to develop new markets based on research now in progress. Through its own enterprise, the Canadian Nickel industry plans still greater contributions to Canada's prosperity.

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THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

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Action Can Preserve Sea Cadet Movement

By K. B. M. PETERS

The Canadian Sea Cadet Movement is one of the most valuable youth training organizations in the country. Contrary to common belief its first purpose is development of citizenship rather than any militaristic training.

Today when juvenile delinquency is rising alarmingly it is important that steps should be taken to prevent this organization from dwindling after the war.

DURING the past few years the Canadian Sea Cadet Movement has rendered great service to the war effort. The work that the Movement has done in training thousands of youths for the Navy and the Merchant Marine, although it may not be known to all of us, has won wide recognition and appreciation.

From an organization with a total enrolment of three thousand boys at the start of the war the Movement has expanded until today it is training more than fifteen thousand Cadets. Its fifteen 'ships', or training establishments of 1939 have grown to more than seventy, and through them have passed thousands of youths who, thanks to the elements of seamanship learned in Cadet training, have become the best men in our Navy and Merchant Marine.

This, in a few words, covers the war record of the Canadian Sea Cadets, although it is a record that could be greatly expanded. We will deal with it at no greater length, however, for it is another side of the Movement which is our present concern. This is a side of its work that is less well known: the job that it has been doing in citizenship training, which has made it one of the most valuable youth training organizations in Canada.

Generally speaking, only those who have been intimately connected with the Sea Cadets at some time or other during the more than twenty-five years that it has been in existence, know that its first purpose is not, and never has been, to dress boys in sailor suits and train them in naval tactics or seamanship, and that its major aim is youth training. This lack of knowledge of the true purpose of the Movement is regrettable, for today, when juvenile delinquency has reached the stage where it is frightening, the Sea Cadets if more widely known could be a model for a type of organization which we most urgently need. Also, if this side of its work were more commonly appreciated, there would be less danger that the Movement itself might dwindle after the war, a danger which is very much present and which, if realized, would mean a great loss to Canada.

Dates From Last War

Briefly, the Sea Cadet Movement was organized in the late days of the last war under the civilian auspices of the Navy League of Canada. Although juvenile delinquency was not so serious then as it is now it was a problem, and the purpose of the Movement was to help meet this problem by providing recreational and social centres where our youth could, while enjoying themselves, be instilled with the elements of good citizenship. As an attractive medium for giving this instruction, and one which would be of practical value in itself, the training was to centre round the elements of seamanship; navigation, knot-tying, squad drill etc. The work was to be carried on under the direction of civilian volunteer officers, and to rely on civilian financial support.

Under this original policy, and with few changes, the Movement has been active now for more than twenty-five years, and during this comparatively short life it has achieved a record that has unquestionably demonstrated its benefit to Canadian life.

This record has many times been attested to by youth leaders, by clergymen, police officials, large employers and others interested in youth welfare. They all have had praise for the sense of responsibility and appreciation of debt to the community which youths coming under their attention have had after Sea Cadet training.

There are many further proofs, including both individual experiences and the record in the mass of the thousands of former Cadets now active in business life in Canada or in the armed services. We shall let them pass, however, with one exception, and this one figure in itself should make any further evidence of the great benefit to Canada of the Movement unnecessary. This exception is the record of juvenile delinquency in the Cadets and it couldn't be more remarkable. Here it is: *in all the history of the Sea Cadet Movement, so far as is known, not one Cadet has ever appeared before a magistrate in Canada.*

As this is being written two youths are on trial in Toronto for rape of 'teen age girls under vicious circumstances, a sixteen-year-old boy in Halifax is being tried for armed robbery, in Montreal two youths are being charged with robbery with violence. When you consider these, and the hundreds of other cases concerning juveniles which are crowding the criminal dockets across Canada the record of the Sea Cadet Movement can be appreciated in its full value. The warnings of our youth leaders that our great need is for more training organizations, social and recreational centres may also be appreciated for their full worth.

Earlier it was noted that there was a very real danger that the Sea Cadet Movement might dwindle after the war and that, if so, it would be regrettable. The possibility of this danger is based on experience after the last war. This was that although the Movement by the end of the conflict was a flourishing organization, it dropped off in the post-war years and never actually thrived again until the outbreak of the present hostilities.

This time to a large extent this can be avoided.

During war growth of an organization of the type of the Sea Cadets, having a direct connection with war training, is natural. It has no trouble in attracting recruits, and comparatively little difficulty in raising the civilian support necessary to carry on adequately.

But during peacetime it is a differ-

Modelled by Winslow Mortimer

THINGS are looking black for the Axis. The sands are running out for the arrogant "master race." Each passing day brings Allied arms closer to full and final victory. One more mighty effort . . . one more all-out surge of determination . . . and it's "Thumbs Down for Schicklgruber."

But this last great effort is still to be made. Not yet can we afford to relax. Not yet can we ease the pressure and grow complacent. Unceasingly, uninterruptedly . . . until the hour of victory . . . we must keep unremittingly "at it."

Until that hour, Thompson Products must remain an arsenal for democracy. Then, and only then, with new skills and new techniques perfected on the anvil of war, will we be ready to devote all our energies to peacetime production.

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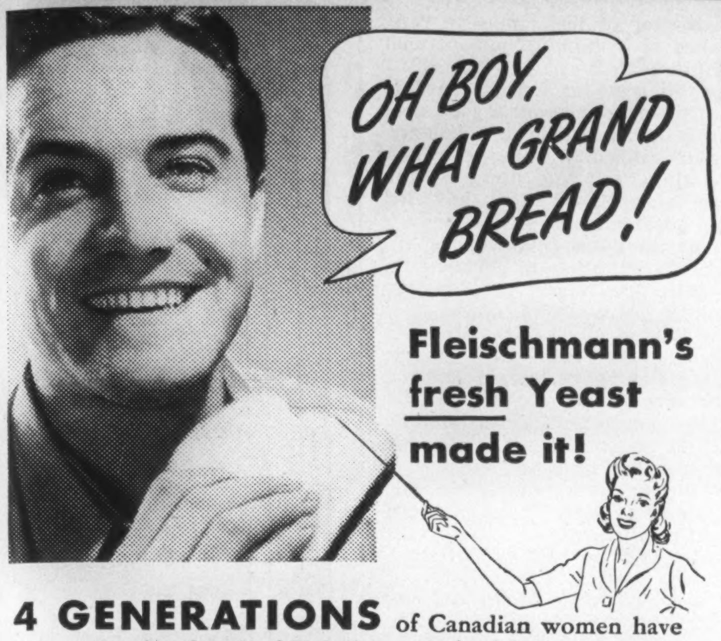

4 GENERATIONS of Canadian women have used and praised Fleischmann's fresh Yeast—because it gives delicious, light, smooth bread *every* time. War-restricted menus today make bread more than ever an *essential* quick-energy family food. It's low in cost—and helps *stretch* scarcer foods. If you bake bread at home be sure to bake it with Fleischmann's—the fresh Yeast with the familiar yellow label. At your grocer's.

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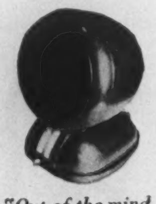

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ent story. Without the added incentive of war training, the possibilities offered to youth must be made as attractive as possible, and, again without the war incentive, the civilian financial support necessary for proper operation becomes more difficult to attract.

To properly carry on its work the Sea Cadet Movement needs certain essential facilities. Each 'ship' must be established in permanent quarters possessing a suitable drill floor, outfitted in attractive style to provide the proper recreational atmosphere and supplied with suitable equipment for proper instruction.

During the last war some 'ships' were established with these essential facilities. A number of others carried on on a temporary basis. After the war it was found that those Corps which had been permanently established carried on in good health, while the others languished.

Today with the greatly expanded Movement a large number of permanent 'ships' have been established but there are many others which are still in an unhappily temporary condition. It is a shame to think that because of this their value to Canada may be lost in the post-war when they will be most needed.

An Urgent Need

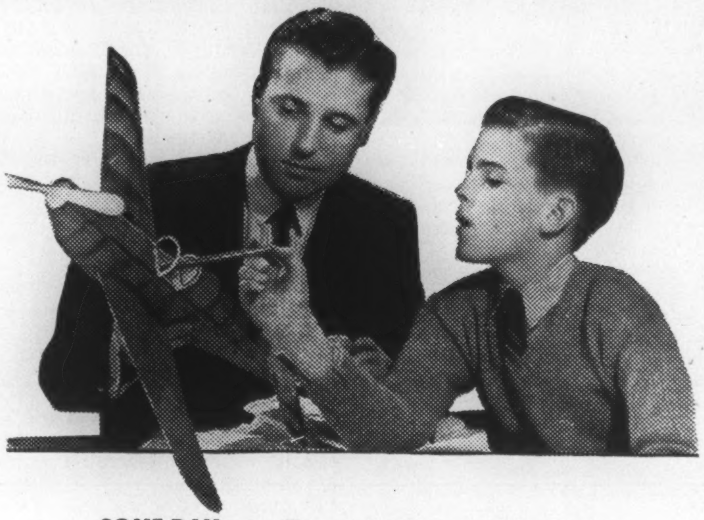
To give just one illustration, there is in the east end of Toronto a 'ship' which was established just over a year ago. It was started by a handful of officers (civilians trained for their jobs by Naval Service, which during the war has been providing extensive instructional assistance) and backed by a civilian committee representing the Navy League. Arrangements were made for the use of a school for two nights a week and an initial group of Cadets was speedily enrolled. Within the year that Corps grew to an establishment of twenty-five officers and three hundred cadets. Today it has its own band and is rated one of the best Corps on parade in the Dominion. But: it is still in the school; through lack of facilities it has had to turn away hundreds of boys wanting to join, and it is always facing the danger that with its limited facilities the boys may lose interest (there is little attraction to returning to school at night) or some of the officers, who all contribute their time, may become discouraged.

Permanent quarters were promised the Corps when it was organized but so far they haven't been provided. It is unfortunate.

How much this is a problem of the community and how much of the government is a question. But at least there would seem to be a division, and some responsibility to each. But government is the leader and here if it would give the lead there is little doubt that the community would follow. So far the only assistance that government has given (and it is an outgrowth of the war) is the supplying of some equipment and a share of the cost of uniforms for the Corps. It seems that it might give some thought to housing the units, and maintenance. The juvenile delinquency rate is still rising.

Providing comforts for the Navy is just one of many numerous activities which the Navy League of Canada undertakes in the interest of the men of Canada's fighting ships. Throughout the Empire other agencies carry on similar work. This tar of the Royal Navy is carrying aboard ship a bundle of woollies and a dart board which were donated by the people of Natal, South Africa.

HE'S NOT READY TO "SOLO"...



SOME DAY you will want that boy of yours to take over the management of your estate . . . after he has acquired the knowledge and experience that come only with full maturity. If you were suddenly forced out of the pilot's seat before he was ready to try his wings, wouldn't it be comforting to know that experienced hands would automatically take over the controls until the time when he was ready? Let us explain fully our various Trust services.

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THE LONDON LETTER

The German Clothing Situation Makes Use of Gas Unlikely

By P. O'D.

NOW that the big and much-advertised offensive "across the way" is getting nearer and nearer, we are all becoming gas-minded again. Not since the bad summer of 1940 has so much attention been paid to anti-gas precautions.

All over the country and especially along the coasts members of the Home Guard and A.R.P. services are receiving gas-drill, going through decontamination exercises, and listening to gas-lectures—surely the dullest kind of lectures to which poor mortals could be subjected.

Everywhere civilians are being advised to get out the old gas-mask, and see that it is in working order. Heaven only knows how many of them will be able to find it! Not for a long time has it been carried.

There is, of course, no telling what Hitler and his madmen may decide to do. The fact that they haven't used gas so far is no evidence at all that they won't decide to use it now as a last desperate throw of the unfriendly dice. It is the part of wisdom, the most elementary wisdom, to be prepared. And yet, and yet.... My own private bet is that Hitler won't use it. Retribution would be swift and terrible.

The other day I was talking to an officer highly trained and with long experience, dating from the last war, of gas-warfare both offensive and defensive. While insisting on the most complete precautions—it is part of his job—he admitted that he thought the use of gas unlikely. And he gave a reason which I have never seen or heard elsewhere, the sort of reason that sounds almost fantastic. Clothes!

"The Germans would have no clothes," he said. "They are short of clothes now, and gas-warfare is ruinous to clothes. You can swab blister-gas off your skin, and rub in a little ointment, and be none the worse for it. You can protect your lungs with a respirator. But there is nothing you can do with your clothes, except send them off to be boiled or steamed. What would happen to ersatz clothing in that process would be comic—to everyone except Germans. Going around in your pelt is apt to be bad for morale. I don't think Hitler wou'd take the chance."

Well, I hope he is right. Gas-warfare is a filthy business, and not even the thought of a German population turning out to work in the morning in pillow-slips or little kilts of sacking quite reconciles one to it.

National Trust Expands

With all these estates being handed over one after the other to the National Trust, the future of that admirable institution is becoming a good deal of a problem. The National Trust, now in its fiftieth year, was never intended—certainly not by its originators—to act as the guardian of so much national property. Its original purpose was to protect certain famous beauty spots in the Lake District, which were in danger of getting into the wrong hands.

Ten years after its foundation, there were 200 acres in its charge. Even in 1923 it had only 12,000 acres, with about half as much more covered by leases and covenants. Today the Trust controls 135,000 acres, with more than 100,000 of it actually owned in perpetuity as the property of the nation. Its administration has become a big responsibility. And this immense holding is steadily and rapidly growing. What is to be done with it all?

Only a very mean-minded man would question the motives of the landowners who hand over their estates in this very patriotic manner. But, human nature being the rather mixed thing it is, the incidence of income-taxes and death-duties has probably had quite a lot to do with the present acceleration of the process of benefaction.

Some at least of those generous donors must be a little in the frame of mind of the traveller in a train, which was held up in the bad old days of the West. As the masked bandit advanced down the aisle, with an open sack in one hand and a six-shot persuader in the other, the traveller turned to his friend.

"I've changed my mind about that $100 you asked me for, Jim," he said. "Here it is".

Beatrix Potter

It came as a bit of a shock, though a very pleasant one, to find a leader in *The Times* the other day beginning: "Once upon a time there were four little Rabbits, and their names were — Flopsy, Mopsy, Cotton-tail, and Peter." It would certainly have come as a surprise to Beatrix Potter, who wrote and illustrated the story of "Peter Rabbit" and all the other charming little books that followed it. They have become classics of childhood and famous in several languages. But still, a leader in *The Times!* That is fame indeed.

Beatrix Potter, who died a week or so ago, was a Cumbrian woman, and spent all her long life in the lovely dales of the Lake Country, where she was a noted breeder of sheep. It was there that she found the scenic setting for most of her pictures, and there that she observed the little creatures she put into her stories.

She was the complete country-woman, short and stocky, with rosy cheeks and keen blue eyes, kindly, humorous, and intensely practical. She refused absolutely to be lionized, and by all accounts made short, sharp work of intrusive admirers. And yet she wrote and painted these charmingly fanciful little stories! Genius lurks in some unexpected places.

What is it that makes a children's classic? I have often wondered. Every year sees dozens and even hundreds of different children's books pouring from the groaning presses, most of them sad enough twaddle, I admit, but many of them clever and attractive—just the sort of thing, you might say, that imaginative children would enjoy. Only they don't—or not for long.

Every Christmas the shelves and windows of the booksellers are made gay by these brightly colored books, small and large—or were in happier times—and then these disappear to give way next year to an entirely new lot. But not entirely new, for the few established favorites remain, the classics.

Among them now for forty years have been the "Peter Rabbit" books. Nothing could be simpler than they. It seems that almost anyone could write such things who decided to do it, just given a little knack. That's the difficulty—the little knack! Beatrix Potter had it. Genius is too big a word. Call it a gift.

Airfields Crowding Farms

Ribbentrop, with the only flash of wit I have ever seen attributed to that frosty-faced gangster, once described this country as "an unsinkable air-craft-carrier moored off the coast of Europe." He was pretty nearly right.

There are now said to be over 250,000 acres of airfields, and the amount of land given up to them is constantly growing. England threatens to become one vast runway. And bombers and fighters are the only crop you can raise on cement. It is one of the headaches of the Minister of Agriculture.

England is a small country, very much built up, and no large portion even of the open space is suitable for the building of aerodromes. Much of the land is hilly or at least too undulating. There are a few large flat stretches like the Fen Country, but that is swampy. Other areas that might be suitable are in the fog belt.

Altogether a very difficult problem, considering that these airfields must be well away from balloon barrages, from the tall masts of wireless stations, from hospitals and prisoner-of-war camps, and from important industrial areas because of the danger of bombing.

Airfields go on getting larger and larger, with longer and longer runways. Soon we shall have to lay out runways on the length of the island, or we shall have some of those super-bombers running smack off it into the sea before they can get up sufficient speed to take off. As it is, the runways on the larger aerodromes are already a couple of miles long. And we haven't seen anything yet!

Muddle of Medals

Medals are a tricky question—the allocation of these gauds and distinctions, I mean. However much the average man may protest that he sets little store by such outward signs of duty done, don't believe him. In fact, the more he protests, the more likely it is that he is angrily conscious of having been unjustly overlooked.

I am speaking of the ordinary Service Medals, and not of the decorations for special gallantry, about which there is hardly ever any question. Where so many heroic deeds are constantly being done, the difficulty is to recognize them all by the bestowal of ribbons. The man who gets one certainly earns it. The man who may feel that he earned one, but didn't get it, is apt to regard it as just a matter of luck. At any rate, he makes no complaint—no official complaint, that is.

It is the issue of Service Medals that is causing at present a good deal of rather acrimonious controversy, the chief difficulty being the six-months time-limit laid down by the military authorities. This has led to some queer anomalies.

Men of the 42nd Division, for instance, who landed in France in April, 1940, and fought all the way to Dunkirk, get no medal unless they were wounded or taken prisoner. Neither do the men who fought through the long retreat in Burma. But the 18th Division, taken prisoner at Singapore a few days after they landed, all get medals. The discrimination is rather hard to justify.

Now the Ack-Ack gunners in this country and even the Home Guard are putting in claims for medals. After all, why not? Most of these men have now done nearly fours years' service—some of it difficult and dangerous. If it is a mere matter of length of service, they would certainly seem to qualify.

And yet, and yet, are medals really so important as all that? When years from now their grandchildren ask them what they did in the war, won't the little rogues take the old boy's word for it? Or must they be shown? Medals by the million seem a waste of metal.

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NORANDA MINES, LIMITED

They Say Dr. Vivian is "Likely to Succeed"

By D. P. O'HEARN

Though Dr. Vivian is the "baby" of the Ontario Cabinet, he carries a man-size load in the portfolio of Health and Public Welfare, which is to be a field of attack by the CCF. However, Dr. Vivian shows signs of being able to take care of himself.

AT FIRST glance a quick observer of Premier Drew's Ontario Cabinet would pick Dr. Reginald Percy Vivian as the member "most likely to succeed". Dr. Vivian is impressive. At forty-one he is most often noted as the "baby" of Mr. Drew's Cabinet, and he is one of the most beautiful babies ever to grace the ministerial chambers at Queen's Park. Six feet two with clean-cut features, and exceptionally well groomed, he has a polish that stands out even in the Drew Government (which has been hailed as a beauty chorus), and he has the presence of a man who should go places, very high places.

The next few months should give an idea of just how high these places will be. At the moment the good Doctor is sitting firmly as Ontario's Minister of Health and Public Welfare, but it is a seat that is growing hot, and before the present session of the Legislature is over it promises to be a proving ground. The full barrage of CCF opposition is to be directed at Health.

Hon. R. P. Vivian, M.D., M.P.P.
Photo by Blank & Stoller.

The Doctor has made tremendous progress but his political career has been very short. His entry into politics came only a little while before the Port Hope Conference. At the Conference and later at the Winnipeg Convention he played a part in forming health policy. During the Ontario election he conducted a forceful campaign.

Practiced in Akron

Behind his political career, Dr. Vivian has seventeen years of medical practice in both Canada and the United States. He was born in Barrie, the son of Dr. and Mrs. R. P. Vivian, as British Empire Loyalist as the name would suggest. He was educated in Barrie, early chose medicine as a career and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1926 with a medical degree, and a good record in football and rowing. On leaving the University he did post-graduate work in Detroit and then began practice in Akron, Ohio. In 1936 he returned to take over a practice in Port Hope and became very successfully established.

His entrance into politics grew out of the depression, which was just as bad in Akron as on this side of the border. His major belief is familiar to those acquainted with the Port Hope side of the Progressive Conservatives. It is based on the premise that more people should say more about the way the country should be run. He has had little regard for traditional political methods, but one suspects that he may, like others in the Port Hope guard, be seeing the light, and benefits, of practical politics.—As a master of both schools of thought Mr. Drew is an excellent tutor.

This suspicion grows out of the way that Dr. Vivian has carried on his Ministry since assuming office. He has attempted to keep all sections of the community pleased and at the same time stick to his own convictions which, so far as they go, are undoubtedly genuine. As a doctor he has reassured fellow medical men and hospitals that any health plans will take care of their interests, and as a representative of the state he has assured the people that they would be provided with health protection.

Two Measures so Far

Actually, as Minister of Health, Dr. Vivian has so far made two definite major commitments. One is that the Province will underwrite all general ward care in hospitals. And the second is that health units will be supplied to provide a health service covering seven points (including control and prevention of communicable disease, supervision of food supplies, promotion of hygiene etc.), in seventy administrative areas covering the Province.

These two measures of course, as health plans are talked today, are minor, but the Minister in presenting them hasn't been loath to look on them as giant steps—although the press here can take a share of the credit or blame.

When Health comes up for discussion in the House however, these measures will stand in their true perspective, for the CCF is all out for a broad program, including everything from sickness insurance to dental benefits, and from all indications is going to make of it its major gesture of the session. And, not having a doctor in their midst, the Opposition may be expected to be harshly down to earth.

There is no question of criticizing integrity in noting the Doctor's forceful presentation of his health measures so far. It is mentioned merely as an indication he is finding that when in politics it pays to play politics. There is no doubt of his sincerity. He believes that the program that he has advanced is as far as Ontario should go at the moment.

Temperamentally, Dr. Vivian is a man of contrasts. Physically he is tense, alert and full of potential fire, but mentally he is a man of caution.

Eventually, no doubt, Ontario would have some form of a scheme for medical insurance under his regime, but as yet there is not one in sight. One reason is that in the Minister's opinion a satisfactory scheme has yet to be found. Another is that before he endorsed it, it would have to be passed on and be at least adequately satisfactory to the various groups involved.

He does not believe in the Heagerty Plan for many reasons, but above all because he thinks that Mr. King is making political capital out of Health, and because he insists that the Provinces should have been consulted at further length before the Bill appeared on Parliament's schedule. He heartily endorses the Heagerty *Report* however, as a most valuable survey of our health situation and as a basis for health legislation.

Fundamentally the Minister and the CCF are directly opposed. One would leap ahead while the other continually says to himself "slow down". If the Doctor can stand up for his way in the House and defend it, without losing popular confidence, against an Opposition which will be loudly proclaiming for cheap medical insurance and other catch-alls, his star should be one that will shine.

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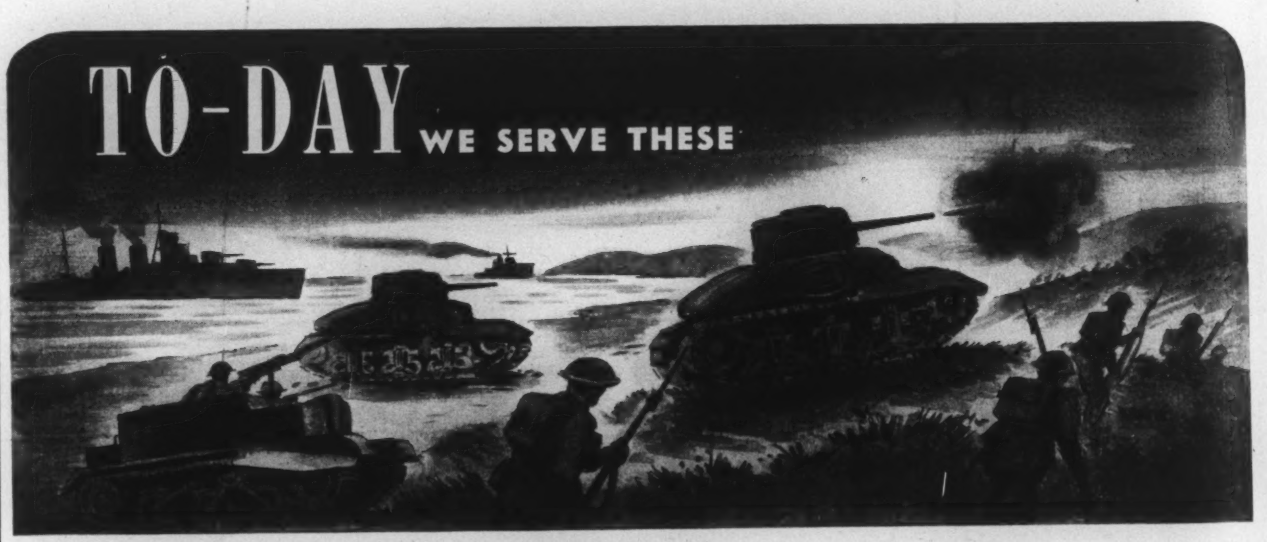

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CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

THIRTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1943

ASSETS

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Office Premises and Safety Deposit Vaults	$ 287,847.09	
Real Estate held for sale	12,262.50	
Mortgages—Principal	192,418.79	
Mortgage interest due and accrued	3,069.85	
Loans on Collateral Securities	129,049.83	
Bonds and Debentures—		
Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario	134,641.98	
Other British Dominions	53,969.92	
Canadian Municipalities and School Districts	143,644.83	
Corporations	174,508.38	
Interest Accrued	5,350.97	
Stocks	145,654.23	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	136,865.03	
Advances to Trusts, Estates and Agencies	15,710.21	
Accounts Receivable	14,402.27	
Other Assets	6,439.37	
		$1,455,835.25
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:		
Mortgages	$ 486,370.31	
Interest Due and Accrued	5,091.12	
Bonds and Debentures:		
Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario	1,968,749.82	
Eastern Provinces of Canada	57,876.88	
Other British Dominions	24,839.94	
Canadian Municipalities and School Districts	376,636.27	
Corporations	43,145.19	
Interest Accrued	19,358.99	
Loans on Collateral Securities	1,101,429.09	
Cash on Hand and in Banks	439,830.83	
		4,523,328.44
Total Capital and Guaranteed Assets		$5,979,163.69

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL ACCOUNT:		
Capital Subscribed and Fully Paid	$1,000,000.00	
Rest	250,000.00	
Dividend No. 100, payable Jan. 3, 1944	10,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Items	18,452.14	
Fees, Rents and other items paid in advance	11,232.75	
Reserve for Dominion and Provincial Taxes	32,306.55	
Balance at Credit of Profit and Loss	133,843.81	
		$1,455,835.25
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT:		
Trust Deposits	$3,826,650.06	
Funds held under Guaranteed Investment Certificates	696,678.38	
		4,523,328.44
Total Capital and Guaranteed Liabilities		$5,979,163.69

Estates, Trusts and Agencies

Cash, Securities and other Properties held for Estates, Trusts and Agencies		$22,953,733.77
Total Estates, Trusts and Agencies		$22,953,733.77

Estates, Trusts and Agencies under Administration by the Company	$22,938,023.56	
Advances from Capital Account	15,710.21	
		$22,953,733.77
Total Estates, Trusts and Agencies		$22,953,733.77

MR. ROLPH R. CORSON, President, addressed the meeting.

I present to you the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of Directors showing the Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1943, and the Profit and Loss Account covering last year's operations.

The Report reveals the substantial progress our Company is making. I am sure that you will consider it a satisfactory report, and it is again my pleasure to state improvement in our Company's affairs and to say to you that it has never been in a stronger or more liquid position.

There are only one or two matters in connection with the Annual Report which I would particularly like to comment upon. The excellent results from last year's operations would not have been possible had we not had an efficient and loyal staff to perform well the many services our Company renders both here and in Montreal. I pay tribute to all of them, especially to the older members, who have taken on greatly added responsibilities owing to such a large number of our experienced employees now being in the Armed Services.

The year just passed was marred by, and our Company suffered a serious loss in the passing of William J. O'Brien, Assistant-General Manager. Mr. O'Brien was one of the most valued, loved and respected members of the organization. He entered the Company's service on his return from the last war, was a graduate in law and well and favorably known in the profession. I can personally speak of his honesty, capability and loyalty, and I pay tribute to his memory.

The loyalty of the staff is due in no small measure, I believe, to the fact that our Company has evidenced a real interest in their welfare. As an indication, after careful study by your Directors a Staff Pension Fund was brought into being on October 1st, 1938. Its value has already been demonstrated, and the security it provides is being more and more appreciated by our staff. It has already paid to the beneficiaries of deceased members over $7,000.00 and two members are now in receipt of a pension for life. I take some pride in stating that I believe we were the first of the Toronto trust companies to introduce a Staff Pension Fund.

As a War Effort our Company continues to co-operate wholeheartedly in making a success of each of the Victory Loan Campaigns and in the sale of War Savings Certificates. You will be pleased to learn that just a year ago the Chairman of the War Finance Committee, who had called representatives of the Trust Companies to Ottawa, to deal with War Finance, paid special tribute to our Company for the work it did in the two Victory Loans of 1942. Let me give credit for the results attained to the splendid support of a great many of our shareholders, who are also depositors, and who take pride in our Company's affairs. As a result of the continued support of our shareholders in the two Victory Loans of 1943, we were able to do even better than in the year before.

In War Effort our country has played a notable and inspiring role, in creating in unbelievable quantities those things necessary for the defeat of the enemy. In total war the battle of production is the most important of all, and Canada played a notable part in the winning of this battle. Credit for the magnificent work done by Canada in aid of the Allied Cause has been given by all the other members of the United Nations. As a recognition of this, I would refer you to the February 12th issue of that prominent American publication, The Saturday Evening Post, in an article headed "The Little Ships that Saved the Day." If you haven't read this article I would suggest that you do so. It will thrill you with pride in being a Canadian. It is the story of the Canadian Corvette, which is given the main credit for the defeat of the German U-boats, and the keeping of the supply lines open.

Ottawa learned very many things from the last War and is endeavouring that mistakes made then be not repeated. Canada financed her war effort in the first World War through the issue of 5 and 5½% tax free bonds. Towards the end of the war an Income Tax was enacted as a temporary measure. Huge profits were permitted to be made out of the war effort, and the country suffered from a decided inflation with its very serious after effects in the years that followed the war.

The present war is being financed at 3% interest, and lower, and all income is very heavily taxed. As a matter of fact, corporations are obliged to pay 100% taxes on all earnings above normal. In the matter of personal income tax a sliding scale is in effect which goes to almost 100% on very large incomes. In addition the Dominion Government seems to be exploring all avenues, seeking revenue and has now entered the Succession Duty field. These Succession Duties are now being collected by both the Dominion and Province, so it is little wonder, in view of the heavy Income Taxes and the double Succession Duties that many persons feel that industry and thrift are being unduly taxed. Instances are frequently cited to prove this. However, I believe it is our right to expect when the war is over and sanity returns to this world that inequalities will be quickly remedied. On the other hand, I believe all credit must be given Ottawa for its splendid effort towards holding inflation in check. The curb on inflation will greatly assist us to sustain our War Effort and will, to a considerable degree, make the period of transition after the war less difficult. It is therefore, my earnest hope that the effort to prevent inflation will not be relaxed.

You will remember that I referred in my report last year to the great importance of the Mining Industry, and it is with a good deal of pleasure I notice the appointment by the Government of the Ontario Mining Commission to study this most important matter, which Commission is under the Chairmanship of Mr. Norman C. Urquhart, an outstanding and well-known business man of this city.

We have always had a good banking system in Canada, as is evidenced by the record, but since the last War by the forming of the Bank of Canada, which controls the policies of the privately-owned banking institutions, the already good credit structure, which we had, was so strengthened that today there is nothing better in the world. Our banking strength in this country has been based on keeping it free from politics, and we must continue to do this as we will need a strong, tried system for the post-war period. We have now in Canada many recognized political parties, all trying to sell their wares to the people. Let us beware that we do not make the mistake of voting ourselves into the hands of a political group who promise falsely to make us a master race if we but give them the ironbound authority to do their will. Ponder on these words of Churchill—"We must beware of trying to build a society in which nobody counts for anything except the politician or official—a society where enterprise gains no reward and thrift no privilege."

Experience is the great teacher. Let us examine the history of the varied forms of Government of gone by times. Compare the old civilizations around the Mediterranean, of Europe and Asia with their centuries of history and their varied forms of Government with those of Canada and the United States and you will get the answer. Canada and the United States have attained in their short national lives under democratic form of government the highest standard of living for the average citizen that the world has ever known—both freedom loving people and self-reliant where enterprise, industry and thrift have their rewards. I believe that the great majority of Canadians will wish to continue the political structure which has done so well by us, rather than try other forms of Government, which have been tried in other countries and found wanting.

The Ontario Government is making, in my opinion, some notable contributions for the post-war period. I understand that they propose to make changes in our school system. I hope that the teaching of the fundamentals of good government is one of the things that will be put into effect in all the schools throughout the Province. Unfortunately a good many of our grown-ups do not seem to realize that all governments from that of the smallest municipality upwards, depend for their solvency on what they can take from the pockets of the people. Let this be taught in our schools. Also, that there is no witchcraft or black magic about any form of government, although some of our politicians would like to create that impression should the magic wand of authority be voted to them.

It is now recognized that the school period of life is that vital impressionable period in which the habits of life are formed. Look at the great evil Hitler did with the youth of Germany in such a short time. Let us in Ontario apply the same for good. As a tangible suggestion, let each school study the affairs of the municipality in which it is located; where the income of the municipality comes from and how it is expended; that you cannot have representative government unless everyone who is eligible votes; that public affairs must be kept public.

I have no doubt that if this work is well done in the schools of Ontario, that our youth of today, when they come to exercise their franchise tomorrow, will do it with intelligence and treat it as an obligation, and that in a short time that anyone who does not vote will be treated as one shirking a duty. The recent Toronto civic election, with all the publicity and pressure of our Board of Trade, only brought out a 50% vote—a great improvement over the year before—but still far short of what should be.

These are unusual times and the future only will tell the story, but I have a feeling that Ontario, through teaching the fundamentals of government in our schools, will have made a real contribution. In the words of Abraham Lincoln "that government of the people, for the people, by the people shall not perish."

I move the adoption of the 37th Annual Report.

In seconding the motion to adopt the report, the General Manager, JOHN J. GIBSON, said:

The 37th Annual Report of your Company, which is presented to you today, continues to reflect the strong position which the Company has attained and its steady progress. The net earnings of the Company for the year 1943 amounted to $128,855.77, a slight increase over the previous year. After appropriations of $44,000 for Dominion income taxes, $6,611.63 for depreciation and $12,717.52 contribution to the Staff Pension Fund and the payment of $40,000 in dividends during the year, the balance was brought forward to Profit and Loss Account, which at the 31st of December, 1943, amounted to $133,843.81, an increase of $25,526.62 over the amount at the credit of Profit and Loss at the end of the previous year.

As in the past your Directors have continued their conservative policy of providing adequate reserves to cover possible losses which might arise in the uncertain future. These reserves continue to be substantially in excess of our Auditors' requirements, and the values of the Company's assets as shown on the Balance Sheet are at figures considerably below their market values at December 31, 1943.

During the past year, our Trust Deposits increased approximately $500,000.00 in spite of large withdrawals in connection with the Victory Loans. The Company's holdings of Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario Bonds were maintained at a high level, being in excess of two million dollars. The percentage of liquidity of Trust Deposits, according to the standards set by the Province of Ontario, rose to 102.67%. The liquidity is actually much higher than this percentage as the Company has substantial holdings of quickly marketable corporation bonds and stocks as well as bonds of municipalities outside the Province of Ontario and bonds of sister Dominions.

The Company and the entire staff have continued to give their full support to the War Finance Committee in every way possible and our staff's subscriptions to the Fourth and Fifth Victory Loans exceeded the quotas which were set.

You will note that our provision for Dominion income tax is in excess of the amount paid in dividends to our shareholders, and you are aware that those dividends are again taxable in the hands of the shareholders. In these days when the sacrifices of others are so much greater than any sacrifice we are making, I make no complaint of high taxation, whether corporate or personal, so long as such taxation is imposed fairly; so long as none escape their fair share and none are unfairly burdened. Of recent years, certain amendments to the Income Tax Act, and more particularly new rulings made by the Department, have proved very onerous to certain estates and trusts. Probably the amount of additional revenue raised is not very great, but the burden falls largely on those who have difficulty bearing it.

Estates Taxation

I have particular reference to estates and trusts of moderate size, say $40,000.00 or $50,000.00. These estates have usually been accumulated through thrift as well as enterprise. If we are still to maintain a form of society where enterprise gains some reward and thrift some privilege, such estates should not be unduly penalized.

When making his Will, a man's first concern usually is to provide for the maintenance and education of his children until maturity, and the maintenance of his wife for her lifetime. If he gives his estate to his wife outright, it may soon be dissipated through ill-judged expenditures or unfortunate investments. Even though his wife may be competent to administer the assets at the time of the making of the Will, there is no assurance that she will continue to be competent for all her lifetime. The normal method of protecting his dependents is for the testator to choose a competent corporate Trustee and give his estate in trust to pay his wife an annuity of a definite amount, or the income from the estate and so much of the capital as may be required from time to time. In these days of low interest rates, an estate of $50,000 probably will not yield sufficient income for the widow's maintenance and recourse must be had to the capital. Surely it cannot be contrary to public policy for a man to order his affairs so that his wife and children will not become a public charge. One would think legislation would be framed to encourage him. Under the Income Tax Act, he is not encouraged.

If he provides an annuity for his wife, the whole annual payment is subject to income tax, even though a considerable portion of it is paid out of capital. Under a recent ruling even payments of capital made in the discretion of the Trustee are deemed to be taxable income in the hands of the recipient. If revenue producing real estate is held by an individual or a corporation, reasonable depreciation is allowed as a deduction from the gross income before imposing income tax, but if real estate is held for a Trust where there is a life estate, no depreciation is allowed to anyone. If mining stocks are held for a trust, no allowance is made for depletion as in the case of other owners. If a trust purchases bonds at a premium, the Trustee must amortize; that is, apportion the interest, and credit a sufficient portion to the capital to restore the amount of premium so that at the maturity of the bond, he will have his capital intact. Under a recent ruling, the portion so credited to capital is subject to income tax as capitalized income in the hands of the Trustee.

One might fairly say that for some years past the Income Tax Department has been "sniping" at estates. Casualties from sniping may not be large, but the wounds are very painful to those who are hurt.

I am pleased to report that our Company was fortunate in being able to engage the services of Mr. Edwin M. Henry, who joined the staff of our Estates Department last August. Mr. Henry was previously a solicitor in the Office of the Official Guardian and I am sure will be of great assistance to us.

I wish to pay tribute to the members of our staff who have given their lives in this conflict for their King and Country and for the preservation of the liberties that we all enjoy:

Flight-Lieut. Douglas Morris
Flight-Sergt. Herbert Copeland
Flight-Lieut. Paul Sargent

It has been our privilege to have been associated with them.

I have much pleasure in seconding the Motion to adopt the Annual Report.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY

34 King St. West, Toronto — **132 St. James Street West, Montreal, Quebec.**

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American Reactions to World Currency Plans

By ALLAN WATSON

Will anything come of the Keynes Plan or the White Plan for the "bancor" or the "unitas"?

Mr. Watson, writing, as he has before for SATURDAY NIGHT, from a background of many years experience in the business world of the United States, fears that the innate conservatism of American bankers may result in the United States withholding its necessary support.

ACCORDING to rumors from Washington, the United States Government is about to call another world conference. Like the last one, that dealing with the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation, this one will discuss a prime post-war problem. Money.

Meantime, international discussions have been going on at Washington for quite a long time, at which the principal voices heard have been those of Lord Keynes of the British Treasury, and Dr. Harry White of the U.S. Treasury, the men who have given their names to their respective "plans" for post-war currency and credit relief. The object of the plans being, in short, to provide relief in the way of foreign exchange and international credit, just as the UNRRA was devised to provide relief in the way of food. The "relief" angle is not being stressed in the currency and credit plans; the motif, instead, is "cooperation" and mutual assistance. Nevertheless, fundamentally, the Keynes and White Plans were devised to enable countries which, after the war, will have no visible means of buying anything from other countries, to find a means of payment.

Odds Against Success

It is to be hoped that the conference, if ever or whenever it is finally called, succeeds. But it must be admitted that the odds are against success. Particularly now that Russia has turned into sixteen (at the moment) countries instead of one. True, Americans are being assured by Mr. Walter Duranty, Miss Dorothy Thompson and others who should know, that Mr. Stalin is actuated by other motives than the acquisition of sixteen votes at the Peace tables, but there is always the possibility that Mr. Duranty and the others may be wrong. And whether they are or not, the reaction in the United States, with one vote at international conferences, will be unfavorable regardless of Mr. Stalin's hidden meanings.

But this matter of voting power, while the Russian coup d'etat has brought it into the foreground, is not the most serious hurdle which the World Monetary Conference, or whatever they decide to call it, will have to jump. That hurdle is the position of the creditor nations—notably the United States.

Both the Keynes and the White Plans assume the willingness of the United States to supply a major portion of the credit base for the new world currency which the plans envisualize for the financing of international trade, but Dr. White and his associates in the U.S. Treasury are finding considerable opposition to this participation in their own country. More opposition than is being expressed to other phases of international cooperation, for the reason that this is purely a technical, a money, affair, and the man on the street, many of whom, even of Republican persuasion, are now of the opinion that the time for isolationism is past, have no opinion on this world currency problem, leaving it to the experts and the bankers, who are opposed. The man on the street, in the United States, is not loath to chip in his two bits worth of opinion on all political phases of the post-war world but this money thing is beyond him and so there is no leavening of the hard lump of conservative banking opinion.

I have proved this lack of interest on the part of the man on the street by taking a little poll among my own friends and acquaintances. I have asked twenty men, all reasonably well-informed, and have found that only one of them has the faintest idea of what the Keynes Plan or the White Plan is about. And that single exception was worse than ignorant because he had it figured out that the new World Currency would automatically render the domestic dollar valueless. He also threw in a few side opinions, such as his belief that America would have no oil left, that no American common stock would be worth a nickel after the war but that, oddly enough, travel by helicopter would be quite common. So I don't offset him against the admittedly-ignorant nineteen.

The Basic Premise

As a result of this unfortunately blank poll, I am forced to draw my conclusions about American opinion on this matter from the comparatively limited literature on the subject. That literature is preponderantly in opposition.

The proponents of the Plans use, as their basic premise, the theory that international trade should be removed from the selfish and often ignorant control of individual nations and placed under the control of an international, non-political, organization, supported by all the United Nations and presumably by some of the neutrals, which would control that trade more expertly and for the good of the world as a whole. Primarily by providing a sound medium of exchange and, indirectly, by controlling nationalistic tendencies, particularly in the tariff field.

The American critics think that the United States stands to lose more than it would gain by contributing to, and submitting to, any international controls. The League of Nations attitude again.

Possibly the critic who has influenced more Americans than any other is Mr. Garet Garret, the well-known writer whose name has so long been associated with the *Saturday Evening Post*. Mr. Garret has written a brochure entitled "On the Wings of Debt", which has been quite widely distributed. He does not underestimate the seriousness of the post-war money problem, in fact he predicts monetary chaos on such a scale as never before has had to be faced. He seems to think, though, that maybe the best course would be to let that chaos come.

"Assume," says Mr. Garret, "that order will arise from chaos. Therefore let everything find its natural value, as in any case it must sometime do. . . What the consequences would be is not doubtful. First, the pains would be terrific, but we should live through them, even though with some extremely bad social convulsions. Secondly, the American gold dollar would be the only good money in the world. All international exchange would be conducted in dollars, every other money in the world would be priced in dollars. New York would become the banking centre of the world in place of London. We should not be able by this or any other means to evade our share of the economic and social pain; only, in the end, we should gain the advantage."

Mr. Aldrich's Plan

Mr. Garret suggests another "solution", (if you can call chaos and the ultimate emergence of an American gold dollar as one solution). That is Mr. Winthrop W. Aldrich's plan, advanced by Mr. Aldrich as an alternative to the Keynes and White Plans —for a "free dollar". The difference between Mr. Aldrich's free dollar and Mr. Garret's chaotic dollar is not quite clear to me but apparently there is deemed to be some magic in the word "free". Anyway Mr. Aldrich holds that such a free dollar, "established at the earliest possible moment, would involve the checking of domestic inflationary forces, the resumption of gold payments, and the removal of all foreign exchange controls."

Mr. Aldrich believes that if these measures were taken the dollar would form a firm anchorage for the currencies of other nations and would become a generally acceptable international medium of exchange. "All

Values

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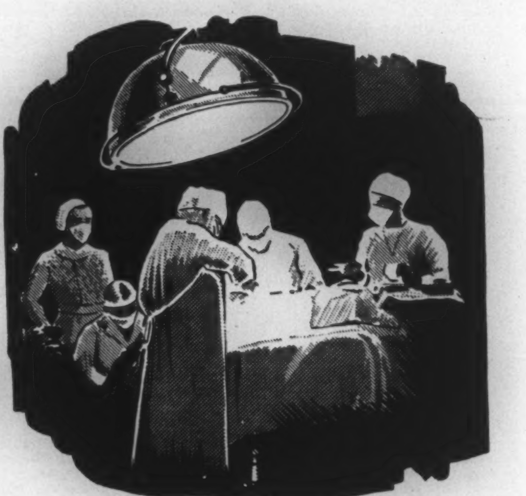

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*Tariff—"Any list or schedule of charges"—Funk & Wagnall's Dictionary.

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international transactions," he says, "including those of a bilateral or multilateral character, including the exportation or importation of goods, including short-term or long-term capital movements, could be cleared on the basis of a dollar freely redeemable in gold and freed of foreign exchange controls."

Before Russian Coup

The views of the Chairman of the Chase National Bank are not to be regarded lightly. But, for one thing, it should be pointed out that these views were enunciated before the Russian coup d'etat. Will the post-war Soviet Union, embracing, as it almost certainly will, other states besides the original sixteen, be willing to accept the American dollar as the sole base for world trade? And of what would that world trade consist —dependent on all the other countries' ability to procure American dollars? Surely it would only be a trickle of trade, soon to be supplemented by those fearful unilateral and bilateral governmental agreements which are nothing short of barter, and what is worse, barter with political strings attached.

The Guaranty Trust Company, fourth largest bank in the United States, has an even more conservative approach to the matter than Mr. Aldrich. As far back as last September—and there is no record of the Guaranty having changed its view—that bank dismissed both the White and the Keynes Plans as "undesirable", and held out for an immediate resumption of the international gold standard. At that time the Guaranty said, "it is our belief that no method of stabilization yet devised or suggested is as sound or as easily operated as the international gold standard—with free coinage of gold, free markets and private ownership of gold, and currencies freely convertible into gold, both for domestic use and for shipment abroad. *If* the abnormal conditions that exist at the close of the war make an immediate return to the free gold standard by some nations impossible, it *may* be necessary for such nations to resort temporarily to the gold exchange standard, whereby countries with inadequate gold reserves 'tie' their currencies to those based on gold by using their bank balances in gold-standard countries as reserves in lieu of actual gold holdings. Restoration of the free gold standard, however, should be the universal objective." (italics are mine).

It is discouraging to those monetary experts like Keynes, who believe that desperate diseases require desperate remedies, to observe the Guaranty Trust Company's faith in a standard which had failed us long before the present conflict started. And to find the bank only *supposing* that conditions, in some countries, might be so bad that an immediate return to that standard would have to be postponed, the gold-exchange standard filling in in the meantime. Incidentally, the so-called gold-exchange standard is no standard at all, and, based on "bank balances in gold-standard countries" (how many of them would there be?) would enable precious little trading to take place.

Anderson, Leon Fraser

Another critic of the currency plans is Prof. Benjamin M. Anderson, formerly economist for the Chase National Bank, and now attached to the University of California. Prof. Anderson, as recently as February 3 of this year, said in a public address: "I want to see a real gold standard again. I don't want international monetary cooperation. . . I have been too close to the centres of wisdom and power in governments and central banks to have any belief at all in the adequacy of their wisdom to do more than routine things."

Thus the American conservatives want matters to take their course—like President Hoover wanted in 1930 to 1932. Let the chips fall where they may.

Another prominent American banker, Mr. Leon Fraser of the First National Bank of New York, would admit Great Britain into a sort of partnership with the United States in a post-war monetary stability at the expense of the rest of the world. He suggests a dollar-pound standard, under which, by bilateral agreement, an exchange rate would be set up between the two currencies and then the rest of the world would know where they stand. Let them find dollars if they want to buy, or, if it is easier, let them find pounds.

The basis of all this indifference, in "sound" American banking circles, to the world currency plans is the long-held belief that foreign trade, after all, does not matter much to the United States where, normally, 90% or thereabouts of trade is domestic. And it must be admitted that the problem will not be the immediate one for the United States that it will be for, say, Greece or Holland, or even Great Britain or Canada. But the American internationalists—in whom we must place our faith and hopes—argue that the United States cannot prosper alone in a wrecked world. And unless some more exciting, more experimental if you like, solution than a return to the Victorian gold standard, or even Mr. Fraser's dollar-pound standard, is found, the aftermath of the peace is likely to be a world saved, perhaps, for democracy, but wrecked for lack of international goodwill and, in particular, of a workable medium of international exchange.

• •

Life is Upset in North Africa

By R. L. FREDENBURGH

The high wages offered by the British and Americans in North Africa have drawn native labor away from the farms with the result that the food situation there is becoming alarming. Pilfering in camps and the profits to be made on the black market have also contributed to break down native morale.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just reached England from North Africa reports the food situation there is very precarious. Owing to lack of transport it is impossible to get much from farms or regions of the interior which have surplus food. Clothing and shoes could scarcely be more difficult to obtain, and one has to perform miracles to ensure that children do not go barefoot or in rags.

The Allied landing completely upset the agricultural and economic life of North Africa and it will take a long time to correct this state of affairs. The English, and above all the Americans, unfortunately offered such exaggerated wages to the natives that they no longer wish to work on farms. They are used to living from day to day and it is enough for them to have one member of the family working from time to time in the ports so they can devote themselves to the delights of doing nothing.

Pilfering in camps or on the docks, and the profits to be made on the black market, have spoiled them completely. They resell immediately at ridiculous prices everything their coupons permit them to buy. But though all have more money than they know what to do with, that does not mean they are improving their conditions of existence, but simply that they adopt lazy habits and flout authority.

Farms Lie Fallow

Little by little the farms are becoming fallow. Vineyards, which it has been impossible to cultivate properly, and which for the past two years have lacked manure and chemicals indispensable to the struggle against disease, are in a pitiable state. It will take years to get them right.

As for the colonists, they are unable to sell the harvest as they have gathered it, and they are alarmed to see people coming from France to take charge of affairs in one capacity or another who know nothing of the local problems. Too often these *emigres* plunge into hasty and indiscriminate decisions and make demagogic promises and in general behave as if it didn't matter if Algeria went down the drain the moment metropolitan France is delivered and the refugees are able to return to their homes. They show little anxiety for the chaos into which the North Africa departments will fall after their departure.

The Algerians, as a whole, have not, it is true, been models of patriotism. But it must be admitted on the one hand that France has not taken much trouble to enlighten and assimilate them, and on the other that metropolitan France will not benefit herself by ruining Algeria and leaving her in disorder. The way things are going at present, instead of being able to supply food and other aid to France when the moment comes, North Africa will find herself exhausted and sick, both economically and politically.

It is generally recognized that you cannot wage a war without it affecting the economic and social conditions in a country which has been so intimately concerned with military operations as has North Africa. Nevertheless, those Frenchmen who may be counted among the best friends of Britain and America regret that certain obvious measures have not been taken by the Allied authorities to make the position of the general population of North Africa somewhat easier. For instance, Allied troops, particularly Americans, have been able to pay such high prices for all kinds of goods in the shops and markets that the people of North Africa, especially those with limited means, often have been able to get very little, even of necessities.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

A Great Novel Scorches Brown Some Tactless Officers in Italy

A BELL FOR ADANO, a novel, by John Hersey. (Ryerson, $3.00.)

AFTER seeing ineffable things on battlefields of three dimensions and writing under wraps buckled-on by censors of all kinds, John Hersey of *Time* and *Life* felt the urge to freedom. So, for the time being, he ceased being a war-correspondent and wrote a novel. A mild activity, you say; rather a change. On the contrary, for his novel has turned out to be a parable with a red-hot moral that no military mind, however stupid, could misunderstand.

He begins with Major Victor Joppolo, of the United States Army and the Bronx; Italian in parentage, but American in everything else. He is the Allied Military Government officer in command of the small town of Adano, lately snatched from the Teuto-Fascists, and his ambition is to wash the town clean of its tyrannous past and its filthy present and get co-operation from the people. His sergeant, hard-boiled and cynical, thinks he is too sentimental, but respects his motives. The Captain under him is ignorant of Italian, understands nothing of the temperamental peculiarities of the people, and thinks only of lechery. The General—mostly at a distance—is a foul-mouthed bully and fool.

Against these handicaps the Major carries on, organizes the town, listens to all complaints, serious or trivial, gets a food-supply which he rations fairly and gradually wins public confidence. One of the most serious complaints of the people, even when they were hungry, was that Mussolini's men had taken away the town-bell to be melted down for cannon. It was a bell with seven hundred years of history and was regarded with as much respect as if it had been the guardian angel of the place. To get it back, if not yet melted, or failing that, to get another bell which would command the good-feeling of the people, the Major regards as his chief task—despite the scorn of his associates. He succeeds, and he fails, for he leaves the town to be broken in rank for countermanding an asinine order by the General.

How the author whips the hide off this General, beloved of the magazines at home for his "two-fisted forthrightness," is something to enjoy.

But the most joyous part of the book is the dialogue of a hundred temperamental, excitable, artistic and earthy residents of the town; each a definite individual, each with grooves of thought and feeling unknown to North America. Take for example the photographer of the town who was about to take a picture of the Major: "You can look at the faces of thousands of your countrymen but you think your face is more beautiful than all the others. You want to take your face and put it in a frame and put it on a shelf and stare at it. You are disgusting. I have been in this business a long time. Manufacturing faces so that people can stare at themselves. What do you think of that as a life-work? Bah!"

The story, in addition to the savagery of its irony, is a treasure of characterization,—realist to the last limit even in its blasphemous and bawdy talk, but for all that tender in spirit and understanding.

Strolling Into Slavery

DARKNESS OVER GERMANY, by E. Amy Buller. (Longmans, Green, $3.50.)

A YOUNG University woman, who spent years in cultivating friendly relations between English and German students, here sets down something of what she saw and experienced in the period that Hitler was coming to power. She knew Germans in every walk of life who were amazed, almost stupified, to realize that the contemptible doctrines they had ignored, in the hope that they would soon die out, had grown to monstrous proportions and had enchained the minds and lives of the whole nation. She shows how many people, young and old, were living in a state of hypnosis, remembering that the Nazi revolution had given them employment, convincing them that they were no longer useless, and ignoring as unimportant the gangster outrages against Jews and other "enemies of Germany".

Carefully she reports many of her interviews with open or furtive haters of the slave-State Hitler had created and records not a few instances of men and even children who refused to be intimidated. Her pictures of Ribbentrop's SS Foreign Office, existing in parallel with the official Foreign Office staffed by experienced diplomats, is clear and contemptuous. The Germany she saw in the immediate pre-war days was a land of imaginative fantasies, of a maddened people rushing down a steep place into the sea.

Now that retribution is being exacted to the very limit of misery this book is all the more important as a warning to other countries which, in poverty or in disillusion, might be captivated by some other ignorant demagogue, as powerfully hypnotic as Hitler.

Literary Lightning

By W. S. MILNE

THE ST. JOHNS, by Branch Cabell and A. J. Hanna. (Oxford, $3.00).

THIS book, one of a series on the rivers of America, is what its authors call it, a "parade of diversities", unified by the brilliant if rather self-conscious style of the author of *Jurgen*. Since Mr. Hanna is a professor of history, I imagine the collaboration has taken the form of Hanna's digging out information, and Cabell's selecting and polishing. On stylistic grounds, the book is to be judged almost pure Cabell. It is the past of the St. Johns, "its gaudy and its well-nigh incredible past," "a somewhat motley squad of oddities," "the grotesque and highly colored pageant" possessing "an enchantment just slightly sinister," on which the witty and caustic brilliance of its distinguished authors is projected.

The source waters of the river rise only twenty feet above sea level; for most of its course it flows north, though all other Floridian rivers flow east or west; it is composed in part of a chain of several lakes, and is more than a mile wide along a great part of its length; its shores have seen bloody battles between Spanish and French and English and Indians; every war in Europe since the sixteenth century has had repercussions on its banks; and on these banks a diversity of creatures, predatory, moral, immoral, amoral and literary have made some stay. Its story starts with French admiral Jean Ribaut in 1562, who brought a hundred and fifty Huguenot refugees to its shores; it ends, as far as Mr. Cabell is concerned, with the professional career and sordid demise of Cora McNeil, once, in England, wife of Stephen Crane, one of America's most illustrious writers, friend and spiritual progeny of Henry James. Between these two passes an amazing circus parade of great and celebrated and notorious and nefarious, all presented, if, as we suspect, not always under the clear white light of truth, yet always brilliantly in the variegated spotlight of Cabell's sparkling and spectacular style.

Labels are too easy to be accurate, but "cynical" is the first word that comes to mind. It is more complex than that; there is a good deal of impish mischievousness in it; a desire to shock the "unco' guid." But above all, there is a dazzling, corruscating perpetual-motion catherine-wheel of witty intelligence playing over every scene. Even if we feel at times that the authors, or author, strike the attitude of Harlequin awaiting applause for a particularly brilliant somersault of paradox or mischievous enthusiasm of literary slapstick, yet the applause cannot be withheld. It is a rich and racy book, a little exhausting in spots, often irritating, but the chapter on the saintly Mrs. Stowe, who wrote *Uncle Tom's Cabin* from the aesthetic perspective of New England, and graciously came to make her summer home amid the people she had plunged into civil war, is a gem of lambent and urbane malediction that should become a classic anthology piece. If, as the writers assure us, there never was another river like the St. Johns, most certainly there never was written about any other river a book such as this one.

War At Sea

DECENCY OF HATE, a novel by Humfrey Jordan. (Musson, $2.75.)

AFTER eleven days as castaways in an open boat the survivors of a torpedoed liner find themselves on an apparently deserted island, only to discover that it is a secret base for German submarines. One or two of the company are "appeasers", and as such are potential dangers to the rest. The book is a thriller, but free from the latent incredibilities which are too common in that form of fiction. It is well-written and stirring.

STRENGTH FOR TO-DAY, a little collection of inspiring Readings. (Oxford, $1.25.)

PEOPLE who find the chaos of the times getting them down will appreciate the "lift" of these aids to faith and courage.

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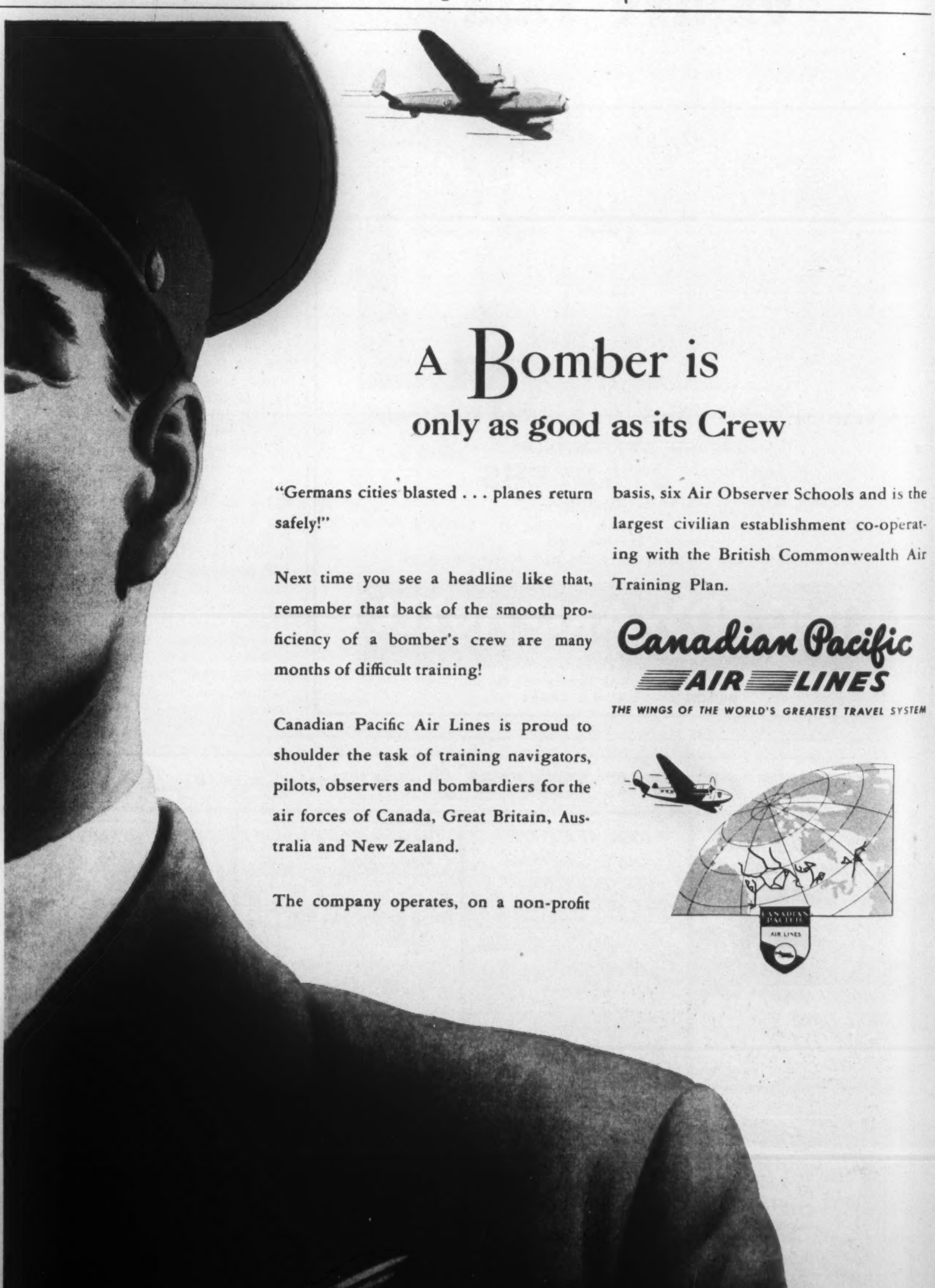

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Now Bushnell Says that the CBC is Not Government-Owned

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

THE telephone rang the other day and it was Ernest L. Bushnell, program superviser of the CBC, on the other end, and he was just about ready to pin our ears down, all because we had described the CBC as "government-owned" in our last column.

"But isn't it?" we protested feebly, and we knew perfectly well the government had cast off the troublesome baby some years ago, and given it the name "publicly-owned". In all seriousness, Bushnell said "for heaven's sake don't ever call the CBC government-owned. It's not, and every time you do, it just adds trouble, and as if we didn't have enough."

So remember, the next time you hear anybody speak of the CBC as "government-owned" you can correct them with all the assurance in the world.

Government-owned, or publicly-owned, we know a listener who is still kicking about paying his $2.50 license fee.

"I don't understand why I have to pay the CBC (he doesn't know it, but he doesn't pay the CBC; he pays the government the fee) for a radio license, when I can listen to American programs for nothing", he argues.

Personally, we don't understand those people who object to paying the $2.50 a year. We pay for newspapers, three cents a day for about 300 days of the year . . . that's $15. We pay ten, fifteen, twenty-five cents for magazines and think nothing of it. But when it comes to broadcasts—music by the masters, news every hour on the hour, education, Jack Benny, Bob Hope . . . say, this is a silly argument.

THAT brings us to what Major-General LaFleche told the conference of Canadian Broadcasters at Quebec City last week. He said: "If anyone has the idea that the Canadian government is making attempts to run the CBC in the arrival at its decisions, whether it be regarding broadcasting of political speeches, or any other matters of policy, there is no foundation for such a thought."

If what Major-General LaFleche says is true, there certainly can't be any truth in those stories that when the list of speakers for "Of Things to Come" was presented to authorities at Ottawa, it was found "not acceptable", and that many names on the list were said to have been rubbed out, and other names substituted. That's the report that came to many ears, and they must have heard wrongly. So there.

The energetic and likeable head of the Canadian Association of Broadcasters, Glen Bannerman, criticized as "dangerous" the federal legislation under which the CBC operates the networks and at the same time controls private radio station operations. As predicted here last week, the convention gave some time to a discussion of the new CBC network and how this now shuts out the possibility of the private radio stations setting up a network of their own.

If Mr. Bannerman had his way he would abolish the board of governors of the CBC, and put in their place a three-man board which would pass on all applications and contracts from both CBC and private stations and establish a minimum of regulations governing the CBC and private stations in the interests of service to the public.

ELEVEN o'clock in the morning isn't the time that a man usually listens to his radio, but the other morning I chanced to be home in the middle of the morning and thus had a chance to listen to Monica Mugan.

There isn't another woman broadcaster in Canada as popular as Monica, unless it's Claire Wallace. These two are known from coast to coast, and are as welcome as they can be in any community in the Dominion. It's nothing short of amazing how they find enough to talk about five days a week through the year. You may not think it's hard talking for 15 minutes, but you sit down and try to write enough copy for a 15-minute broadcast and see how much effort it takes.

I met Monica Mugan when she came east from Calgary several years ago. Our paths crossed often. Everybody liked her. She wrote well. She talked well. She had an enquiring mind. And she was thoroughly reliable. When she first went into radio for the CBC some of the listeners didn't like her. Her voice wasn't quite firm enough. They didn't hesitate to tell her so. Monica persevered. She practised. She kept on broadcasting when others might have quit.

Today Monica has one of the nicest voices on the air. She is not high-hat. She is friendly. She broadcasts like a person should talk. She doesn't talk down. And she understands that in radio, when the listener can't see the lips of the speaker move, it is often necessary to repeat words. Monica does that, and it makes listening to her all the easier.

A friendly salute to a good broadcaster.

AIR-WAVES chatter: Alexander Chuhaldin is back on the radio, and Albert Pratz is his first guest star, Friday, Feb. 25 . . . lovers of the harpsichord will be happy to know that Greta Kraus, noted Viennese concert artist, will be heard Sundays in a new series. . . It's very true that Ken Soble has bought Station CHML, in Hamilton, and the price paid is said to be around $200,000. . . The National Conference of Christians and Jews has awarded "The American Scriptures" an award as the outstanding 1943 program "to promote good will among Americans of all faiths". . . Norman Corwin is returning to CBS on March 7 in a new series as producer, director and author . . . Graham Spry, assistant to Sir Stafford Cripps, has been broadcasting over the BBC on his impressions during a visit to Canada and United States . . . radio editors of the United States have picked Fred Allen's show as their favorite program. . . Frank Sinatra played a singing-acting role in the Lux Theatre last Monday. . . "Take it or leave it" will come from Hollywood, starting March 5, because Phil Baker is making a movie. . . Len Peterson is the author of three radio plays being presented by Andrew Allen in "Stage 44". . . CBC news staff in London is ready to give fast reporting on the invasion of Europe when it comes . . Dr. Robert C. Wallace, principal of Queen's University, has been named chairman of a newly-formed National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting, set up by the CBC. . . Mrs. Jack Slatter has been named office manager of the Toronto offices of CBC, first such appointment to be handed to a woman. . . Douglas B. Lusty, former CBC announcer, has been appointed producer of educational broadcasts in the Maritimes. . . Fritz Kreisler will make his first radio broadcasts in a new series to be announced soon.

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Women's Hats Are a Clue to What Goes On in the Head Beneath

By BERNICE COFFEY

"WE'D like you to come over and meet Erik," said the voice on the telephone.

So we went over to meet Erik, the Danish hat designer, and found ourselves in a small beige carpeted room with the rest of the Press—predominantly female except for a male reporter from one of the dailies.

Erik, blonde, blue-eyed, dressed in a blue jacket, wool pullover and gray slacks, met everyone with a firm hand-shake, and got down to business immediately. "Do you already know about my work, or shall I tell you something about my background?" he inquired briskly.

Erik—"spelled with a k, not a c"—began designing hats ten years ago in Paris. Two years later he opened a branch in London. He has made hats for Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth—some of which she wore on her Canadian trip—and the Duchess of Kent. Three years ago he and H.R.H. Rene of Bourbon (the former Princess Margaret of Denmark), a niece of Queen Alexandra, opened a branch in New York. In the United States he has hatted lustrous ladies of the screen and stage such as Annabella, Marlene Dietrich, Gene Tierney, Peggy Wood.

His career as an ace hat designer began on a gay evening in Montparnasse some years ago when Erik's sweetheart pointed at a woman wearing an extraordinarily chic hat and gave out with the old feminine cry "Why can't I look like that!" Erik gallantly rose to the occasion and promised that she should have an even more beautiful hat, he would make it himself. He didn't marry the sweetheart and the cotton mill in Denmark owned by his father lost a future manager. But Paris gained a new designer who was to become famous.

"Although men make scathing remarks about women's hats, they like them nevertheless," says Erik, who speaks a pleasant brand of almost unaccented English. He told of the remark made by a man who had spoken at a women's club luncheon. This observer, from his vantage point at the head table, had noted that most of the ladies present wore the rather stern, inhibited millinery usually chosen by matrons of conservative outlook. But at one table where a little group of women held forth in animated conversation with obvious enjoyment all wore gay and exciting hats. Erik thinks there's a moral in this. "You can know a woman by the sort of hat she wears. A charming and pretty hat is a pretty good indication of a personality under it to match. A woman buys a hat to make her feel good, just as a man buys himself a drink or a new tie."

Few hats are more flattering to the tall woman than the large cartwheel with its wide and shady expanse of brim. This hat for Springtime, an Erik original, is of an exotic rough straw trimmed with upturned palm leaves lacquered in brilliant colors — an inspiration from the designer's recent visit to the South. From Eaton's French Millinery Room.

"All my wife talks about is something she calls fuchsia," remarked the young male reporter. "What's fuchsia?"

"It's between a rose and violet—a good color to wear with blue, grey—almost any color," replied Erik equably. "Is the model ready?" he called to an assistant hovering at the door. "Send her in, please." The hats about to be shown, he explained, had been made by him in Canada of Canadian materials. One of them, "Snowflake," had been inspired by the Canadian snow which reminded him so much of Denmark.

Among the first to be shown was a light blue satin pillbox surrounded by a wide double ruching of black lace. Black satin gloves lined with blue satin are worn with it.

"Why didn't you use black lace for the gloves instead of satin?" inquired one of the girls.

Snowflakes and Grass

"That would be too much lace," said Erik. "Here's your fuchsia," he said to the male reporter, as the blonde model arrived wearing another hat . . . a garland of light and dark fuchsia mingled with royal blue flowers swirled around the head, open at the top to show the hair.

"Snowflake," inspired by the snow falling thickly outside, is an enormous chou of white maline perched forward over the brow and anchored to an inconsequential little white half-hat . . . a more entrancing hat for a bride we have yet to see. A miniature chou is worn perched airily on one wrist.

Highly original and unusually attractive and becoming is the hat made of grass—the fake grass used on the stage and in display windows. This is used for a sweet little hat concocted of two chous of the grass mixed with flowers. The same unconventional material was used again for a beret speckled with violets. Both hats were accompanied by a grass muff.

"How do you choose the names you give your hats?" inquired one of the girls at this point.

"What's your name?" countered Erik.

"Lotta."

"All right. We'll call this hat Lotta," pointing to the next hat, a charming little tricorne of navy blue and pink feathers misted with a veil tied in an enormous box on top. The rest of the ladies of the press scribbled their notes busily, each silently wishing she had asked the question.

A hat of simple elegance drew the unrestrained approval of the man reporter. Of white grosgrain criss-crossed in a basket weave, it had a high-diving brim of mattice mesh navy mohair. It is one Erik designed for the Crown Princess of Norway.

Large hats, for which the designer predicts a successful summer, were represented by two cartwheels—one of black baku with pansies scattered in V formation over the front of the wide brim and up into the crown.

Three-in-One

It goes without saying Erik doesn't beam with approval on the current vogue for hatlessness. "No, of course I don't like it," he replied in answer to a question from the corner of the room," and the next hat you will see puts not one, but three hats on the woman who wears it." And, sure enough, it does for it's composed of three miniature white felt hats each complete with a black bow trimming—all looped together with a cloud of black veil over all. Funny, yet utterly charming, it's a tongue - in - the - cheek comment on bareheaded styles.

When the last hat had been shown, the rest of us said our farewells to Erik, leaving the male reporter asking how you spelled grosgrain.

All he, the lucky fellow, had to do was write a story. We had something more important on our minds—an overwhelming desire for a new Spring hat.

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Married Women and the Canadian Laws

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

Marriage brings many changes in the status of the individual. Legal rights of married women in Canada are fairly well protected, but there is room for improvement.

WHEN Mrs. Smith buys a bond with money she has skillfully salvaged from her housekeeping allowance she may believe that the bond is hers. But it isn't—it's Mr. Smith's property. . . Mrs. Jones may take in boarders with the intention of paying off the mortgage on the house she and Mr. Jones live in. But suppose Mr. Jones has a sure tip on the eighth race and decides that the money ought to be invested in horses instead of houses. Can Mr. J. be legally restrained from taking the money Mrs. J. has earned from her paying guests?

Based on Common Law

In all provinces, except Quebec, the law is based on the old common law. Common law is not found in any statute book but has been established through the ages by decisions of the courts. These court rulings become the law until they are over-ridden by another court decision or by some statute. Therefore, when there is no Canadian statute or Canadian court decision dealing with any point, common law still governs. Here are the common law principles as regards married women.

At common law, all real property acquired by the wife came under the control of the husband who took the rents and profits and could do as he wished with them.

Of her personal property he became absolute owner, also of any bonds, debts owing to her, etc. if he succeeded in getting possession of them.

A wife could not enter into any contract and therefore could not transfer property.

A husband was entitled to all earnings of the wife.

Now how far have Canadian laws over-ridden these common law principles? This is a matter which comes within the jurisdiction of the provinces and therefore each province makes its own laws. In all provinces, except Quebec, the law is laid down in a married woman's property act or by decision of the courts. These acts are similar in effect although they are not uniform in wording. The law in Quebec is set out in the Civil Code, in the Quebec statutes and by decisions of Quebec courts. The gist of the law in all provinces, except Quebec, is as follows:

A married woman can acquire, hold and dispose by will or otherwise of any real or personal property. She may also so deal with any property belonging to her at the time of marriage.

A married woman may enter into contracts and may sue or be sued alone.

A married woman may keep and dispose of the wages, earnings, money and property gained or acquired by her in any employment, trade or occupation in which she is engaged or which she carries on and in which her husband has no proprietary interest or by the exercise of any literary, artistic or scientific skill. It is not necessary that the wife should live separate from him or that the business should be carried on in a house other than that in which the husband and wife live.

It will be seen that much has been done toward freeing a wife's property from the control of her husband. If a wife has any property of her own or if she earns any money she can do as she likes with it provided the husband is not involved in any way. If, however, the husband has any connection with or interest in either property or earnings the law gives him the advantage.

Here are some Canadian court cases which show how the law limits the right of a wife to keep her earnings where the husband has any interest.

According to an Ontario case, Hannaford v. Hannaford, the keeping of boarders by the wife does not amount to a separate business within the meaning of the act and therefore the husband is entitled to all the earnings.

We quote from another case, Garnett v. Garnett, "At common law a husband has a right to his wife's earnings, except where she has been abandoned by him or compelled to support herself. Modern statutes give the wife certain rights to acquire and hold property but they do not abrogate the general principle. Where therefore a wife assists her husband in carrying on his business the profits of that business accrue to him solely".

While a husband is obliged to provide his wife with food, shelter and clothing, apparently a wife has no legal right to any of her husband's money during his lifetime. A Manitoba case ruled that "money received by a married woman out of the proceeds of her husband's business or saved by her out of moneys given to her by him for household purposes, dress or the like and invested in her own name, belongs to the husband."

The husband is entitled to fix arbitrarily, within the limits of necessity, the standard of expenditure. It is for him to choose his own style of life while husband and wife are living together. Moreover, the wife has no legal right to enter into a contract with her husband to receive any compensation for services rendered. It has been ruled that "a married woman in possession of separate property may enter into partnership with her husband in respect of the business carried on with her separate property and have all the rights of a partnership. On the other hand where she has no separate property she may not enter into a contracting partnership with her husband, because she cannot contract in reference to her personal services."

The position of married women in the Province of Quebec is quite different from that in other provinces. In the first place, Quebec is one of the few spots in the world which has not granted the franchise. Moreover their legal rights as to property are greatly restricted. The following are the broad principles of the Quebec law.

Before marriage a marriage contract may be made to stipulate the rights in respect of each other's property. All marriage contracts must be made in notarial form and before the solemnizing of marriage. From the moment of the celebration of marriage the agreements become irrevocably the law between the parties and cannot be revoked or altered. A marriage contract may provide that a wife be "separate as to property". This gives her the right to adminster her own property. However, it does not allow her to dispose of any real property without the authorization of either her husband or the courts. If no marriage contract is made or if it is not stipulated that husband and wife are separate as to property it is presumed that they are "common as to property". When they are common as to property the husband alone administers the property. With certain qualifications, he may sell, transfer or mortgage it without the consent of his wife.

Except in matters of administration of her separate property, a wife cannot enter into any contract or obligation nor dispose of property unless her husband becomes a party to the deed or gives his consent in writing.

A wife cannot engage in any business without authorization of her husband.

As in other provinces a wife has the right to keep her earnings, except earnings from work jointly carried on by husband and wife.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Fascinating Works by Strauss Reger and Paul Hindemith

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE musical menu in Toronto last week was more than usually appetizing, since various events were marked by revivals and novelties of singular interest. It is well that the ban on German music which occurred in America (not in Britain) during the last war, has not prevailed during the present conflict, else one would have missed enjoyment to which two eminent Bavarians, Richard Strauss and Max Reger contributed.

The most notable episode on an admirable program by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra was a revival of Richard Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel's Lustige Striche", the last two words of which are translated "Merry Pranks". Percy Scholes in "The Oxford Companion to Music" says, "Most musicians looking down Strauss's long list of works would probably pick as the most purely enjoyable the symphonic poem 'Till Eulenspiegel' and the opera 'Der Rosenkavalier' ". As an additional boon some of us listened to a broadcast of the opera last Saturday afternoon,—so that we got the best of Strauss within a week.

"Till" Wears Well

I was lately disrespectful toward his "Death and Transfiguration" which makes a deep impression on the first two or three hearings because of the magnitude of the composer's orchestral talent, but becomes vulgar on fuller acquaintance. "Till Eulenspiegel", on the other hand, is even more wonderful as an orchestral score; and grows in beauty with more intimate acquaintance. It has long been a commonplace of commentary to say that it is today as fresh as when first performed in 1895. Musical politics was rife in Europe in the nineties, with the Wagner-Brahms war still in progress. Because young Richard Strauss was known to be a Wagner worshipper, the heavy cavalry of the Brahmsians started in pursuit of even so mock-serious a work as "Till Eulenspiegel". Their leader was the brilliant Czech critic Dr. Eduard Hanslick of Vienna, an essayist of genius who in 1854 wrote a remarkable book "On Musical Beauty", and in the nineties was still wielding a vigorous pen. His disapproval as late as 1899, when he was 74, was still furious. "It is a mistake" he wrote "to look on this immoderate and masterless chase of pictures as an overflowing of youthful creative power. . . . I see in it only the exact opposite; a product of subtly calculated decadence". The huge orchestral battery, he said, might better be used to call up "the English war in the Transvaal than as an illustration of episodes in the life of a poor vagabond".

Despite the anger of the Brahmsians, "Till Eulenspiegel" actually is an "overflowing of youthful creative power", and that is why it still delights after nearly half a century. The orchestral battery when handled by a discerning and tasteful conductor becomes a vehicle of broad humor, not mere bombast, as it is in some of Strauss's other works. It will surprise some readers to know that it was introduced to the greater part of America by the great bandmaster, John Philip Sousa, in a transcription, made if I mistake not, by a former Torontonian, Herbert L. Clarke, then Sousa's first trumpeter. Sousa in his prime was more than a "March King". He had originally been a first rate violinist and had a keen eye for new compositions that might give interest to his band programs. But brilliant as were the unique wind passages when rendered by Sousa, a good orchestral rendering is of course very much finer.

The irresistible Till, was a traditional character among the peasantry of Northern Europe, a wily scamp ever at war with authority. I have read one narrative about him which placed his adventures in Flanders at the time when the Inquisition was at its worst. Naturally he was the hero of oppressed peoples. In our time the typical Till would be the slickest of saboteurs. Strauss's tonal presentation of him has inspired two analogous orchestral works, Zoltan Kodaly's "Hary Janos" with which we have made acquaintance comparatively recently, and Prokofiev's "Leutenant Kije" which as yet awaits performance in Canada. Strauss will be eighty soon but has never surpassed "Till Eulenspiegel" which he began when he was thirty. Its ingenuity, vivacity and spontaneous melodic flow are irresistible; but it demands inspired control and insight of the conductor, and the highest endeavor on the part of members of the orchestra. These conditions were amply met by Sir Ernest MacMillan and his forces; and the result was a triumph.

Another unforgettable episode was Delius' "Summer Night on the River" an idyl which was exquisitely played in subdued tones; and there were renderings, admirable both in energy and elegance, of Mozart's Symphony in G minor and Weber's overture to "Der Freischutz". The lyric tone, expert technique and refined musical temperament of Elie Spivak were demonstrated in a finished rendering of Lalo's "Symphonie Espagnole".

Maclean Plays Reger

Only since I became an habitue of the events of the Casavant Society have I taken much interest in organ recitals; but last week Quentin Maclean, at the superb instrument of Eaton Auditorium, gave a program that had the quality of a first rate orchestral concert. Just prior to the last war Mr. Maclean, then a Scottish

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youth who had never seen Canada, was a pupil of Max Reger, a man of genius who died in 1916 at the age of 43. He was famous not only for his organ compositions but as a conductor and had poured forth many compositions of which a few represented solid achievement and exalted aspiration. Mr. Maclean, whose mastery of all phases of organ technique is magical, and who is instinctively an artist, revived the memory of his teacher in one of the noblest of his works, a Fantasy and Fugue on the resurrection hymn "Wake, Awake, for Night is Flying". It is enthralling, beautiful in variety of detail and rising to a final crescendo not unworthy of Bach himself. It was played with spontaneous, glowing expression; and one could not imagine more tasteful governance of the pedals.

A Notable Modern

No modern composer has more rapidly won my respectful attention than Paul Hindemith. That is because until lately I knew more of his theories than of his music. Some of the latter is good enough to make one forget his artistic pragmatism. An organ Sonata, played by Mr. Maclean, after opening with smart juggler's tricks, settled down into a tender and moving composition pensive in quality and rendered with introspective beauty. The program as a whole was the more diversified in interest than any organ recital I recall.

Mr. Maclean was assisted by the New Toronto Girls' Choir, a meritorious group of 35 young voices. It sang clearly and tastefully, and from the standpoint of expression its most animated performance was a very dainty song by the Toronto composer Bertha Louise Tamblyn, entitled "Come in, Lady Moon". It is so graceful in quality that it deserves to be widely sung.

Anna Kaskas

Last week at Eaton Auditorium, the Lithuanian-American contralto Anna Kaskas gave a song recital almost entirely composed of unfamiliar works. She was not in very good voice but her artistry in handling naturally rich and emotional tones was thereby rendered the most apparent. Perhaps because of her foreign birth she enunciates the English language more clearly and elegantly than some with whom it is a native heritage. Vocally there were flaws but stylistically her renderings in a classic group were notable. It included (as was inevitable) "Divinities du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste", and a forgotten contralto number, the "Sextus" aria from Mozart's "Titus", composed during the last six months of his life. In both her declamation was exceptionally fine; and the same was true of a later but also forgotten work "More Regal in His Low Estate" from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba". (How many votaries of "Faust" were aware of this opera's existence?) I was especially interested in a beautiful love song "Il mio bel foco" by Benedetto Marcello, a Venetian lawyer and official almost exactly contemporary in birth with Bach and Handel, who composed music as a recreation; and two singularly tender Lithuanian songs, "Lullaby" and "Farewell".

THE FILM PARADE

Hollywood Going "Nuts" About the Kid in the Upper Berth

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

SOMETHING seems to have bewitched the war-scripters in Hollywood, and I think I know what it is. It is that picture so widely circulated in the advertising columns a short time ago, "The Kid in the Upper Berth." If you remember, "The Kid in the Upper Berth" was enthusiastically celebrated in editorial columns and the advertising copy that went with it was even read by Eddie Cantor over the radio. It was inevitable that the screen would get hold of it, and by this time, I imagine, any Hollywood war-story conference runs something like this:

"Have you worked in the Kid-in-the-Upper-Berth-angle?"

"Sure, Chief, we got it in. This time we got the kid crying when the lights go out. Homesick, see! We got all the kids crying."

"Fine. And how about the shaving-angle?"

"Sure, we took care of the shaving angle. Only this time we pulled a switch on it. Instead of this kid asking his superior officer if he can shave we got him asking if it would be all right for him to grow a beard. Kind of more cute, see?"

"Well, keep him plenty homesick."

"Sure. Plenty homesick. And plenty scared."

Probably any number of homesick youngsters are in the Army, as well as any number who are badly scared, as they have every reason to be, with the desperate assignment that society handed them with their draft notices. But one grows a little tired after a while at the "cute" presentation of their youth and their state of mind. As for the troops themselves it is painful to imagine how they must receive these motherly broodings from Hollywood. Boys grow up fast on beachheads and in fox-holes, and pictures of this type go a long way to explain why war films are the least popular form of screen entertainment among the troops abroad.

"DESTINATION Tokyo" isn't quite as flagrant an example as "Destroyer" which had Edward G. Robinson all but tucking his homesick navy tots into bed with teddy bears. Still it's bad enough. The First-Shave angle is laughingly introduced and dwelt on, and there's a great deal of boyish and extremely painful comedy about a large doll that John Garfield insists on taking along with him to Tokyo. Apart from this handicap, and the fact that the film is exhaustingly long (it runs two and a half hours) "Destination Tokyo" is an exciting and impressively technical and informative film. It will tell you everything you can reasonably expect to learn about life in a submarine; how the men operate their fantastic gadget, what they eat, how they keep fit (sun-lamps and vitamin pills), what happens during a depth charge attack, and even, not to overlook anything, how an emergency appendectomy is performed under water.

Between crises the crew of the "Copperfin" appeared to spend all their time talking, chiefly about girls and the existence of God. And their discussions were all marked by the specious innocence which Hollywood has hit on as the right note for the armed forces. Cary Grant plays the part of the submarine commander and there are of course no ladies present — though you'd never guess it from the conversation of the crew.

YOU won't be surprised to learn that in "What a Woman" Rosalind Russell is cast as a career-woman too much taken up with her job to find time for men. Miss Russell has played this role so often that she could probably do it now with both hands tied behind her back, though she is much too energetic a comedienne to put herself under any such handicap. In "What a Woman" she is a whirlwind talent agent who descends on a shy small-town professor and sells him to Hollywood like hot-cakes to play the leading role in his own secretly written novel. The professor is a handsome, simple, massive type who looks exactly as though he should be called Willard Parker (oddly enough he is) and he soon falls madly in love with her. So does a magazine writer (Brian Aherne) who has been assigned to write her "profile" for his publication. You can have two guesses (on second thoughts one is enough) which breaks through the Iron Maiden's absorption in her 10% commissions. This very old plot has been so brilliantly refurbished with sharp lines and lively acting, not to mention Miss Russell's astonishing hats, that you almost lose sight of its ancient outline. It's easily the best number in the Russell Career-series, which has continued for some time.

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THE DRESSING TABLE

Some Quick Change Acts for the Skin that is Winter-Weary

By ISABEL MORGAN

FEBRUARY, the month for which the dying winter saves some of its most unpleasantly vigorous outbursts, is a time when most complexions are in need of quick pick up treatments. Unless you are the outdoor type with a fondness for skimming over ski trails and not averse to other sports when old man Winter is about, your skin is apt to be showing some of the results of sun-less days and a more sedentary life.

Remember when you were a little girl and your grandmother used to tell you, "There's no such word as can't"? You decided to keep on trying for that "A" in exams or the leading role in the school pageant—and very often you found that Grandma was right. Well, today the beauty experts are telling you the same thing. For they know that "can't" doesn't exist where the solving of your beauty problems is concerned.

Take that pesky business of conspicuous pores which plague so many of us. Special preparations, correctly used, will do wonders in the case of this skin condition, and with a little faithful effort plus a bit of "know-how", you can do a great deal about a complexion that doesn't look just the way you'd like it to.

Among the best of these scientific preparations are two from the treatment house of Dorothy Gray. Their Cleansing Grains and Hygienic Paste are easy to use and very efficient. At night, remove your make-up and concoct a paste of the Grains and tepid water in the palm of your hand. Now apply that paste with little circular movements all over your skin, letting it stay on for 2 or 3 minutes to form a masque. After it's dry, wash it off and apply the Paste, a light, soothing cream that has a faintly medicinal "clean" aroma. Put the Paste over those areas where pores are conspicuous—a thin layer of it left on overnight will do the trick. It's a good idea, too, to apply the Paste after pressing out blackheads.

Of course, miracles won't happen overnight, but within a few days you should begin to see results. Your skin will take on a smoother, softer look, proclaiming to the world that it's well cared for, and you'll be fighting those clogged pores which keep you from looking perfectly groomed always. At all times, keep your face scrupulously clean. During the day, don't pile layer after layer of make-up on your face without removing stale cosmetics.

Sparklers

One of these days when you come home dead-tired, you may be looking for a few quick tricks that will lend sparkle for the evening ahead. There's nothing quite like a reliable facial masque. It does for your face what a hot bath does for your body. It picks you up in fifteen minutes. The gentle stimulation results in a radiant, glowing look that helps make any occasion a success.

Beauty masques are not a modern invention, but they have come a long way from the first crude ones of ordinary mud. Modern masques are considered emergency first-aid, the work of several beauty aids regimented into one quick treatment for a fresher smoother look. Whatever your type, there is a masque especially designed to bring out the hidden loveliness of your skin.

Helena Rubinstein's Herbal Masque, because of its light, cooling character, is a joy to use, when you have only a few minutes before an important date when you want to look your best. It is dainty, light-textured, and its faint aura of herbs makes it delightful to smell. You begin with Herbal Cleansing Cream Special, then smooth the Masque over your entire face and throat. It spreads easily—dries quickly. All the time you are wearing it, you feel an exhilarating effect as your weariness begins to vanish. While the masque is doing its job, you should relax, to give full co-operation to acquiring beauty. At the end of your restful little siesta, remove the masque with warm water, followed by a dash of cold. Dry with a soft towel.

If you struggle with an oily skin condition, Rubinstein has a Special Cream Masque which will seem a godsend on the night you want to look your best. For this masque acts as a remarkable foundation to an oily skin. It gives that coveted smooth "mat" finish. That's why it is an ideal "pick-up" for the oily, sluggish or sallow skin. It also helps to offset the coarsening effects of wind, sun and daily grime. First cleanse your face with Pasteurized Face Cream or Water Lily Cleansing Cream. Wipe off, and smooth on this creamy, nice-to-touch mixture. Leave on for fifteen minutes' relaxing period, and remove with warm water, followed by cold.

Ballerinas Remain Slender on a Frugal Diet and Hard Work

By REGINA WOODY

"WORK much and eat little." Pavlova once gave that recipe to a tubby 15-year-old English girl who demanded to know how to become as slim and supple as the great dancer.

To the group of 100 girls entering his son's classes, old Mr. D'Auban of Drury Lane once a year spoke seriously. Mr. D'Auban was 80 years old, small, wiry, and still an excellent tap dancer. "If you'll undereat and overdo, young ladies," he said, "we can promise to make dancers of you."

M. Staats of the Paris Opera was even more Spartan. "A dancer eats to live," he would tell his pupils severely when he worked them overtime, "and lives only to dance." No use in his classes to cheer up when the noonday whistles blew. He took a perverse delight in "make-work" then, demanding a perfection he rarely got until his dancers had practiced to the edge of despair and the verge of collapse.

And yet the pupils of all these great teachers were properly nourished, their bodies were slim and hard and beautiful. They could work 18 hours out of the 24 and feel fresh as violets. From their regime the weary can learn much.

The menu suggested for dancers back in 1913, in spite of its frugality, seems to have been based on a modern knowledge of nutrition and the seven basic foods. A bit of fruit, an egg boiled, a crusty roll, coffee half and half with milk—that was a dancer's breakfast. Lunch was more nourishing than the sandwich and soda of today: soup—a petite marmite full of rich bits of tender meat, vegetables and potatoes, or a clear bouillon in which had been poached two fresh eggs, or perhaps a bean, pea, or potato soup, with which went a loaf of French bread fresh from the bake shop. To top off with there was always fruit, cheese, and black coffee.

Dancers' Sparse Menu

Steak and chops were unheard of on a ballet dancer's menu. Stews and ragouts, cheap cuts cooked until tender, surrounded by delicious gravy and vegetables, were the usual fare. A mixed salad of crisp greens, a delectable dressing often made interesting by the addition of crumbled Roquefort cheese, and a glass of red wine and that was all. On holidays a sweet such as a custard, a pastry, or a fruit tart made the meal memorable.

Milk, citrus fruits, and fats were the chief items missing in the dancers' diet, which was otherwise high in protein and vitamin content. Because dancers often worked in the hot sun on the roof, ate plenty of cole-slaw, and fresh fruits as desserts, gobbled every morsel of fat on their meat, their bodies managed, however, to get enough vitamins A, C, and D.

Today rationing puts all of us, whether we will or no, on almost the same kind of regimen as those ballet dancers of 30 years ago. And if today we add milk, citrus fruits and fats to their simple basic menu, we will fare well indeed, in spite of rations.

Fortunately of these foods we still have plenty. Our milk supply, though not the white Niagara of former years, is adequate and safe. Citrus fruits are available; and thanks to Victory gardens and the superior job of canning done by Canadian housewives, much vitamin C may be had from tomatoes, ration-free.

They Thrived

Fats, too, are to be had. Points spent for ham and bacon leave dividends in the way of golden glory to use for frying or baking. Chickens, turkeys, ducks are still unrationed, and the fat on them comes to us point-free. Chicken fat has no superior for making chicken gravy, hot biscuits or a simple cake.

All in all, rationing has served only to cut down extravagance in the use of luxury foods, and encourage careful buying and intelligent cooking as well as a reduction in sweet desserts. And the lack of sweets will not harm us—any more than it did those ballet dancers of yesterday.

Because almost everyone is doing a little bit more and eating a little bit less, figures are becoming streamlined. Plain living and high kicking are really the ABC's of nutrition and good health. It was the way that Europe made tireless, beautiful ballet dancers 30 years ago; it is still a good way to make tireless, beautiful bodies today.

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S22

The Awful Loneliness of the Illiterate

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

In the modern community the man or woman who cannot read is, in many respects, in a more unfortunate position than one who is without sight. Relatively simple affairs, such as identifying the street car or bus that will take the traveller to his destination, offer painful and humiliating obstacles. Illiteracy is on a descending scale in Canada, but still there are many thousands of Canadian citizens who go through life suffering the handicap of being unable to read and of having to sign their names with an X.

"YOU see," said the young man with eyes like a dog, "I can't read or write!"

My small share of war work has brought me in touch with many of war's by-products (this was a sort of by-product as the young man had recently been discharged from the army), but few have been more startling than this statement. It is the second time I have heard it from a man in, or just out of, uniform. Perhaps the location rendered the first time less impressive; it was near a holiday spot where we have been accustomed to talk lightly about the illiteracy and other shortcomings of those whom we designate "the natives". This time that shocking remark fell among the din of a great city's breathing.

"You see, I can't read or write!"

Next to a shortage of food this must be one of the worst forms of starvation that can befall a human being—to be alone in a large city and to be unable to read. Being unable to write is definitely a handicap. Being unable to read spells isolation, or at best, constant dependence upon others; it is like being a blind man without a white stick.

When you are in the uninhabited spaces, or in areas where other men cannot read or write, you depend upon your own kind of writing, upon

STRETCHING A POINT

FRESH from the farm, our Hulda hails
To reign over our domestic scene;
What does it matter if Junior wails,
What if the dishes aren't quite clean?

What if the thought of a guest brings lament,
What if our Hulda is far from bright?
One thing about her is excellent—
Her appetite!

MAY RICHSTONE

signs which you, and your fellows if there are any, understand. You may be highly educated in a sense, because you may be able to read the weather, you may know the stars, the tracks of animals; you may be able to find your way by the sun or by blazing a trail through the forest. Under such circumstances you can indeed read. A stranger in a city who cannot read the name printed on the street car is all but lost.

Jobs for the Unschooled

Just think of it. You want to get work. You cannot take a job where any sort of record must be kept—selling, buying, keeping stores, delivering milk or coal. You may get a job, perhaps, cleaning streets, once you know your beat; or as an usher in a theatre; you might wax floors. But if you do get a job you've got to get to your place of work. After a time you will learn that the three digits on a *Bay* car are not the same as the four on a *Peel*, or the five on a *Queen*. But after you've made this distinction by some inexplicable deductions of your own as to numbers, there are still the numerous other streets about which you must ask questions.

Truly, the young man had eyes like a dog, perhaps because, in a large city, he was so dependent upon others. He didn't explain things easily, either. It took a lot of time and a lot of false starts and listening to piece together his story and his difficulty in getting about. Being young and accustomed to the radio he didn't miss the newspaper as much as an older person would have expected. The first lack, the outstanding lack, was the difficulty in finding his way. The next was in getting word to and from his people which only bothered him in an emergency; for the usual exchange of family news he relied on occasional visits. But when, as had been the case, illness had laid him low; and when, as a result, he was hard up, he had to rely on others to communicate with his family. This time he fell among friends. The last time he had asked some one to write a letter, the other fellow met and married his girl.

I don't know the proportion of illiteracy in Canada. But I do know two young English-speaking men who cannot read or write. From what I can piece together from their stories each lived where there was a school. I know neither family, but I am told that both parents were living, and living together. How this enormous tragedy can occur might depend on many factors. But, having reached the age of twenty or so these young men, boys they were really, had built up a hard facade of not appearing to care. Behind that facade, each was hurt, felt most inferior, and wanted to be like other folks. One longed to help. But one soon felt that the obvious "Well, why don't you learn to read and write?" evinced much the same reaction as a kindly gesture to a dog which had already been kicked. There was, too, something of the difficulty which occurs in feeding people who have been starved or who are victims of malnutrition; you had to go slowly and very, very carefully. Large doses of a superior attitude caused a sort of colic. So did over-easy assurances.

Boy Meets Girl

In isolated places, or with the radio and the talkies, on familiar streets, a young man might not care until he runs into the gang of a girl friend who can read; then the tragedy is appalling. I wasn't able to do much for the young man with eyes like a dog, but he paid me handsomely in return: he showed me the value of this visual currency which we all—almost all—take so for granted. I, in turn, would like to share my glimpse into what it can mean with all who have responsibility for making a child appreciate school or run away before he learns to read and write.

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HELENA RUBINSTEIN

THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

Quebec Considers New Plans to Advance Child Welfare

By MIRIAM CHAPIN

SINCE the first of February the Quebec Health Insurance Commission under the chairmanship of Antonio Garneau, K.C., has been conducting hearings on the state of child welfare in the province. The Commission was ordered to do this by the provincial administration because the public was shocked by the deaths last fall of seventeen babies rescued from commercial nurseries only to die of malnutrition in hospitals where they were taken too late to save them.

Malnutrition did not mean they were starved, rather that they were in such a condition from infection due to bad care that they had no resistance to disease and could not assimilate food—actually most of them died of pneumonia. The nurseries responsible were closed down, and the women who ran them arrested, but the problem remains.

With the present shortage of housing, with many landlords unwilling to rent to families that have small children, and with the demand for women's labor, many Montreal mothers have had to look for a boarding-home for a child, and have found only the commercial nursery. Within the city limits, the city health department licenses and inspects such places, and by superhuman effort on the part of a limited staff, has succeeded in preventing the worst abuses. The provincial department has neither mandate nor staff for such work, and so the fly-by-night baby farms have flourished around the edges of the city, just over the line.

In the first two weeks every social worker and interested witness called by the Commission asked for the enactment of a Child Protection Law. Father Guillemette of the French-Catholic Federation of Charity suggested modelling it on the Ontario Act which has been in force for fifty years, with a few modifications. All were clear that some such measure must be the foundation of a policy to raise the standards of child care in Quebec.

The idea is certainly nothing new. The Montpetit Commission in 1932 recommended such a reform. For years the League for Women's Rights has been demanding it. Such a bill was discussed by Liberal leaders during the last session of the Legislative Assembly, but was never presented. The subject was not mentioned in the throne speech at the opening of this session, but it is expected that the Commission will make recommendations which will be considered.

At present, Quebec has fifteen separate laws concerning the care and protection of children. Dozens of charters are in force, giving to agencies which are more or less independent and autonomous the authority to look after some particular category of poor or delinquent or abandoned children. In the loopholes between are many chances for negligence and ill-treatment. Part of the task of overseeing them is allotted to the administrators of the Public Charities Act; needy mothers come under the Department of Labor; the Juvenile Court is with the Attorney-general; the Department of Health inspects institutions and decides their allotments.

Bill Proposes Department

The bill proposed would set up one department of child welfare, which through its own agencies would decide where to send any child who is not properly cared for. It could investigate homes which have adopted babies. Social workers say babies are bought from their mothers and sold to "just anybody". It would administer the Needy Mother's Assistance Act, which now provides $30 a month for a woman with two children, and docks her allowance if she works out to earn more than $7.50 a week. It would look into the situation of boys and girls who at fourteen leave institutions to go to work for farmers or housewives, often for "board and keep".

The system by which abandoned children are now cared for comes down unchanged from the days when they were few, when Quebec was an agricultural land, where neighbors looked after neighbors. It has been clogged and almost overwhelmed by the crowding into cities and the employment of women which have accompanied the war. It was already overburdened in the depression years.

Mgr. Valois, vicaire-general of the Montreal diocese, writes in "La Patrie" of the Crêche de la Misericorde, the hospital for unmarried mothers. He speaks of the 592 infants in rooms meant for 250, of the lack of fruit and milk and medicines, of the danger from fire in the old wooden interior. Yet, it is obvious, a hospital which has been granted a charter specifically to do such work, can hardly leave a girl to have her baby at its gates, even though it has only a bed in a corridor to give her. The province allows forty cents a day to care for these babies. Montreal's infant mortality went from 57.75 in 1942 to 64 per thousand in 1943.

In 1942 there were 11,000 children receiving public assistance in the big orphanages and industrial schools. By a recent diocesan decision, the French-Catholic federation may now send social workers into them. At Mont St. Antoine, where 600 delinquents from eight to eighteen are under the supervision of a Belgian brotherhood, there is some study of background and mental conditions, but there is no attempt to give any home atmosphere. A recently opened Ecole Maternelle, based on the Montessori system, takes 300 little children from the crêches in order to prepare them for adoption. It was found that children of three, who had spent their whole lives in their cribs, naturally were mentally retarded and so unfit for family life.

Need Home Life

Social workers all agree that the big institution is no place for a normal child's permanent residence. Babies cannot thrive where there are so many of them that to avoid contagion they must always be handled by a nurse with gauze over her face, yet if such precautions are not taken, an epidemic may wipe out a ward. Small foster-homes, where a woman who likes children takes a few to board, are the best solution, if licensed and inspected often.

Sometimes a mother merely has to board her baby away from home for a few weeks, while she is ill, or while there is contagious disease in the house, or while she looks for a place to live. She should be able to choose from an accredited list. The institution will always be needed for the mentally deficient. But for the great majority who are dependent on public support, the foster home during at least the first few years, and later the cottage home with outside schooling, offers the best hope of normal growing up.

The single Department of Child Welfare, given full responsibility can best decide what is best for each child, according to its background and abilities. Such a measure would do away with the disputes about guardianship, in which the Juvenile Court gets embroiled. Such a department would maintain a child in its own home wherever possible, and when that is not, would replace the home by the best available substitute. Quebec needs a Child Protection Act as a start toward making its children healthier and happier.

Judith Evelyn, Broadway star and a "best dressed woman" award winner, wears this version of the short evening dress — an Adrian original. The skirt is distinguished by a harem drape which starts at the center seam in back and continues to the front waistline. Worn with black lace-cuffed gloves and dainty head dress, the splashy red print gives a glitter-weary public one of the season's most individual after-five gowns.

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A Dinner with Candles and Other Amenities

By BARBARA CASSELMAN

Many a perfectly arranged dinner party has turned out to be lacking in that intangible something that leaves hostess and guests with the pleased feeling of complete enjoyment and relaxation that is the hallmark of perfect hospitality. Everything, seemingly, went awry in the arrangements of this dinner—but the guests neither noticed nor cared.

IT WAS to be a perfect dinner, one of those you read about, with gleaming silver, exquisite linen (napery they call it) on polished wood, candles, and a menu planned with just a corner of an eye on rations, and so skilfully managed that the hostess would appear perfectly groomed, just as if there were help in the kitchen! Everything possible would be done the day before, and nothing left until the last minute.

There must have been a Gremlin listening!

It began with the shopping. Store after store regretted that they didn't have this and were out of that. After wasting precious hours, we changed the menu to fit in with available food and I found myself making cream sauce, gravy and a sweet sauce on the fatal night. With half the day now gone, we decided, our house guest and I, to clean only the silver necessary for six people, and to polish just two extra leaves for the table.

So you see us as the hour approaches. My mind is split between the dinner and the time, as I wonder where our house guest put the gravy boat and when I'll have time to dash upstairs and smack on a little complexion. My father arrives. He says, oh, so we're having a party, how nice. No, he won't stay, he'll move along when he's rested his feet. He rests them in the kitchen.

More Guests

The telephone rings. Two cousins have arrived in camp, and may they come over and where do we live now anyhow? Patiently we explain directions, adding that of course they'll come for dinner? They say thanks, they'd love to. There is not enough silver polished, but perhaps we can squeeze into the table space without an extra leaf.

Our house guest floats in, lovely in a new dress which would we kindly button up the back? Yes—forty-two buttons, an awful chore, but she does love them so. Father says he thinks he'll stay after all but he hasn't shaved. Might he—? Yes, yes, everything is in the bathroom. There follow a series of undignified shouts up the stairs to the man of the house.

The telephone rings. It is Peggy. She has met the darlingest man, but he is leaving camp tonight, so could she bring him over as she does so want us to meet him? As a matter of fact she asked him to dinner, knowing we are always so hospitable, and of course they will bring something, if we'd just tell her what to bring.

Now, the gravy—my father appears, spic and span, but says he has decided not to stay after all, mother is expecting him, but could we tell him if he had a hat with him when he came in? We can't remember, but hunt around and finally find it, and he goes off, forgetting his rubbers.

The telephone rings. Peggy says they may be a little late, but they'll bring Something—

The house guest dashes in, very agitated. Her Johnny has just spilt the ink on the hall rug and should she slap him? No, no, please, don't attack the child, just attack the ink—yes, with milk. Not that, it's the cream. We are just a little short of milk, she'd better take the dog's. My sister-in-law, who arrived a few minutes ago, comes grimly into the kitchen, exclaiming, "I don't know how you stand it! This house is always like the Union Station on a holiday week-end." She is horrified at the unpolished leaves going into the dining room table, and says, more grimly than ever, that perhaps she can beat the lumps out of the sweet sauce if we can find her an apron.

I dash upstairs to change. The doorbell rings. The first guests have arrived. Thank goodness, the man of the house is ready. As I come down again in party trim, five minutes later (resisting the temptation to take a short cut down the banisters) my father comes back, smiling, to retrieve his rubbers. He says that since it is so nearly dinner time he might as well stay, he can telephone mother.

Peggy and the Darling Man have arrived with Something, and are already in the living room, pouring it for everyone—

Dinner Is Served

The candles are lighted, the dinner is on the table. We planned for six and are serving eleven. The gravy is over-browned, the hostess overheated, but nobody seems to notice. Nobody seems to notice that some of the silver lacks lustre, and some of the table leaves are dim. Everyone is very gay and friendly. The dinner is a great success.

FOUNTAIN OF PEACE

WHO has peace at heart is rare
In a world of strife and fear.
When you find one such, be still—
Do not breathe lest breathing fill
All the caves where peace may dwell.

Rather listen in your soul,
Feel that power in you unroll
From that fount of deep content:
Waters still, their torrent spent,
Pour in peace on all who wait.

Search out, friend, this saving man.
Find him though in farthest land:
Worker, statesman, child, may be
He who grants that high degree—
Your soul's strong serenity.

Comes a day this strength be spread
Man to man for man's great need—
Sons of men new forged for bold
Iron ventures of the soul
Through night's arch to man's true goal.

JOHN F. DAVIDSON.

CONCERNING FOOD

Army Mess Call May Reveal the Deficiencies of Home Cooking

By JANET MARCH

MAJOR-GENERAL BROCK CHISHOLM, director-general of medical services, told a Rotary Club audience, which listened with grave attention, that life in the Army was far more civilized than life at home. He explained this by pointing out that in the Army men learned to live together and subordinate their personal likes and dislikes for the general good, which is a more truly civilized way of life than that which is usually practiced at home, where individuals are allowed to indulge in self interest. General Chisholm made a plea to civilians to help build a world to which soldiers will be able to return with satisfaction.

Apparently the jokes are right and it is only the limited few who get to be sergeants who are able to indulge in a considerable amount of self-interest, probably a good deal more than their possibly hen pecking wives allowed them at home. However, General Chisholm knows what he is talking about and it should speed us on to immediate and constructive post war planning.

Although soldiers are said to lie awake on the battle field and dream of the cake that mother bakes, this is only actually true of a few fortunate ones. There are a lot of homes where the cakes come in in a box, and most of the food served is severely maltreated before it reaches the table. Today's armies are scientifically well fed—there may be a lot of complaining about horse sandwiches, but the food is good, plentiful and correctly balanced nutritionally, and men who have lived on it for some time are going to want to be properly fed when they get home.

According to estimates Canadians are more nearly correctly nourished today than they ever have been, but those two words beloved by nutritionists, optimal and minimal, still crop up. Evidently a lot of us gobble too many vitamins and are so indulging in an optimal plus diet leaving the minimal boys pretty hungry, and this habit throws the picture out of perspective. However we are improving, but there's room for more still. We must still plug leafy vegetables, milk, adequate proteins, the right number of calories and the best way to do this is to cook good food well and serve it hot. There should be a law about warming plates, and not leaving food sitting around the kitchen till it is tepid.

Here is a recipe for a good soup, good to taste and good as to content.

A PRETTY PASS

NOT a drop of Scotch or rye to be found
Who would ever think it!
Water, water all around
And we're supposed to drink it.

Water, think of it, H_2O
As a beverage—O sad plaint!
The stuff that people used to throw
Into your face when you faint!

MAY RICHSTONE

Cheese Soup

4 tablespoons of fat
4 tablespoons of flour
4 cups of milk
1½ cups of grated cheese
½ cup of chopped celery
½ cup of chopped onion
½ cup of chopped carrot
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
Cayenne
2 cups of water

Melt the fat and stir in the flour, then stir in the milk and cook till it thickens. Sauté the onion in a little fat, then put with the other vegetables in a pan with the water and cook till the vegetables are soft. Add the grated cheese slowly to the white sauce and flour with pepper to taste. The amount will depend a good deal on the age of the cheese you use. Add the vegetables and the water in which they cooked, heat till almost boiling and then serve.

Chicken Pie

It is always nice to get caught up on your meat coupons by having chicken, but if you buy roasting chickens always you'll do your budget no good, so try using a boiling fowl this way.

1 chicken
1 onion chopped
3 stalks of celery
2 carrots cut up
Bay leaf
1 teaspoon of salt
Pepper
Dried parsley

Cook the chicken which, if you are wise, you will have got your butcher to cut up for you, in enough water to cover it in a tightly covered pan. Add the onion, the bay leaf, salt, pepper and parsley, and let it simmer for about one hour. Then add the celery and carrots. Take the pieces out and put them in a large casserole dish and make a sauce with the following ingredients—

2 cups of the water in which the chicken cooked
1 cup of milk
Worcester sauce
2 teaspoonfuls of sherry—if you have any
Salt and pepper
3 tablespoons of fat
3 tablespoons of flour

Melt the fat and stir in the flour. Add the milk and chicken broth and seasoning and cook till it thickens. Then add the Worcester sauce and the sherry and pour it over the pieces of chicken. If you are a lazy housekeeper you will have some bought pie dough in your refrigerator and will just have to roll out a piece and put it on the top supported by the usual inverted egg cup. Of course, if you are a real artist in the kitchen you roll your own.

Savory Spaghetti

¾ lb. liver
¼ cup chopped onion
2 tablespoons fat
1 teaspoon salt
Dash of pepper
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
2 cups tomato juice
8 oz. spaghetti

Scald liver in boiling water 5 minutes; drain and grind. Brown onion in fat, add liver and seasonings and cook slowly 10 minutes. Add tomato juice, simmer 20 minutes. If sauce becomes too thick during cooking, thin with a little water. Meanwhile cook and drain spaghetti. Pile spaghetti on a deep platter and pour over it the sauce.

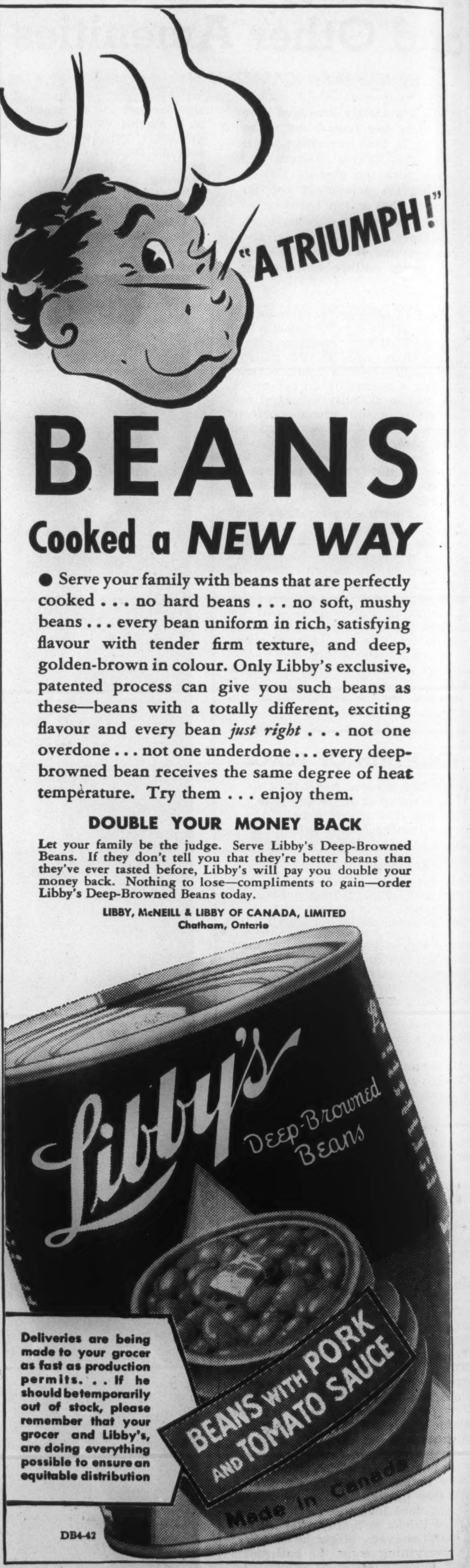
A clove of garlic may be cooked with the onion and removed before adding remaining ingredients.

Macaroni & Sausage Casserole

2½ cups macaroni, 1-inch pieces
2 eggs
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
1 cup grated cheese
6 large pan-fried sausages, cut in pieces

Cook and drain macaroni. Beat eggs until light, add milk and salt. Add this mixture to the macaroni and blend in cheese reserving a little for topping. Place half of the macaroni mixture in a well greased baking dish. Cover with sausages and top with the rest of the macaroni mixture. Sprinkle with remaining cheese. Place in a pan of hot water and oven-poach in a moderate oven, 350°F, until set, about 1 hour.

Diced bologna or wieners may be used instead of the sausages.



THE OTHER PAGE

Nightmare: A Vision of the Peace Conference to Come

By JOSEPH SCHULL

SLEEP flowed in slowly upon a welter of confused, half-waking pictures. Perhaps an ignorant man should leave the calf-bound histories to moulder in their dust. For certainly a protracted browsing among their dim, calamitous pages brought nothing but a strange, unrestful dream.

It seemed that the greatest of the wars was ended and, gathered together in a mighty amphitheatre, men spoke again of peace. Within the arena were gathered the ragged peoples of the earth and the battered armies, victors and vanquished together. The arms of all lay piled in vast confusion in the distance. No guards stood over them and no one glanced at them; for all were weary of the sight and touch, the smell and sound of war.

The generals stood aside now, content or wearily assenting. A mighty rostrum rose in the midst of the arena; and upon it, with the eyes of all turned upward to them, stood the men of wisdom and of peace.

It seemed that a vast cloud hung over and about the arena, rising like a circling wall beyond the limits of sight. Looking more closely, I saw that it was not a cloud. Motionless, impalpable—held off from the amphitheatre by some invisible wall—the circling mist was an innumerable mass of faces. And I knew them for the faces of the dead.

Impassive and unseen, they looked upon the living. In their eyes was neither memory nor oblivion, neither love nor hate; only the awful light of an understanding from which nothing in the minds of the living was hidden.

Deliberately and most gravely, in the eyes of all the living and in the unseen presence of the dead, the men of peace began their pronouncements. First there must be a strict dividing of the assembly; the victors here, the vanquished there. Wise men of the vanquished stood forth to dispute this and there was long debating. The silver clamor of the lawyers rose and fell. They spoke with eloquence and compassion; and hatred was laid by, for all had known too much of it. But the decree of division was made; for this had been a righteous war and a righteous triumph.

Obediently the multitude divided into the innocent and the guilty. No sound was heard; and in their innumerable surrounding cloud the faces of the dead were terrible and impassive.

Then there must be justice and punishment. Again the silver and compassionate voices were heard and the decrees were made. Still the multitude was silent and the eyes of the dead looked on with terrible understanding.

Now were heard the most beautiful voices of all—the lawyers of the world to be. Their visions glowed within their eyes and upon their fine and delicate grey features. Pity and passion, tenderness and hope and justice wove in among the fabric of their words like warm colors on a loom. The glory and wonder of the new world glimmered, it seemed, upon the very air; and the men of peace stood transfigured, beautiful with the beauty of their dreams.

The voices ceased; and in the midst of a great silence the multitude awaited the decree.

There came instead a deeper silence, as over a tropic sea when the elements gather for a storm that shakes the stars. The weight of the cloud pressing upon the amphitheatre grew dreadful and relentless. The faces of the dead were dark and implacable; and others crowded upon them, bearded faces and helmeted faces, faces wild and half human—until all the generations of the dead were there and one felt the pale that held them from the living strain and give way.

The amphitheatre was covered with a roaring mist; and there was a stir among the living as of billion-granuled sand lifted before a wind. A pillar of cloud surged upward; the peoples of the right and left drew into its whirling base as motes into the towering spiral of a storm. The fabric of creation spun and tottered; there was no thing in all the universe save that vast and whirling spiral taking shape in the midst of the amphitheatre.

Suddenly as it had begun the chaos vanished, leaving only the figure towering above the wise men on the rostrum. The tumult crept away as if ashamed of this creation born from the travail of all the living and all the dead.

For it was a strange, unbeautiful Thing. Towering vastly toward the heavens, shambling and awkward, it stood in the unwieldy shape of a man. Arms, legs, feet and shoulders it had, hands that hung impotent and restless. And set upon those rolling, misshapen shoulders, tossing with imbecile wretchedness from side to side, were three heads—the one of an ox, the one of an ass, and a third wearing the angelic features of a child.

When the creature spoke it was impossible to tell from which mouth the sound issued; or perhaps it came from all three. The voice was wavering and unsure, midway between a growl and a whine.

"My lords," it said—and there was neither ill will in the harsh, uncertain voice nor any intent of argument; rather only the difficult issuance of words that could be contained no longer—"My lords, I am Ignorance and I am The Mob and I am Mankind. I am not beautiful; nor do I speak nor act beautifully. Nor do I understand well nor remember long. These things I know of myself; and one thing more.

"I could destroy you all. I could destroy only those of you who have injured me. But I have not the wit to distinguish surely between friend and foe. And so, feeling vaguely that I am unjust, I dimly hate all of you, the wise and the fortunate and the understanding.

"For yet another reason I withhold my hand. Destroying you, I should have none to drive me, but neither should I have any to lead me; and I do not know where I should go nor what would become of me.

"And so, as I have always done, I listen mutely to your debatings. Guilt and innocence, hope and justice and the world to be—once again you are speaking of them; tracing their intricate patterns through mazes where I cannot follow. Your vision towers before you as of old, laboriously compounded of many wisdoms; a vast and glittering and a labyrinthine heaven.

"But a thought stirs dimly in my three heads; taking no shape, fitting itself to no words that I can command. Always it stirs in me during the years when I am hacking and stabbing and burning my way from other labyrinths which you have compounded.

"My lords, I am as you see me; not as you have spoken of me. I am all one. I cannot be divided; cannot be cut and parcelled and squeezed and choked into the sections of a maze however just and delicate. Either your labyrinth will hold me whole or my limbs will writhe and swell until they tear its pillars with blood and fire from the earth.

"Such is the thought which has stirred always in me with a dim resentment while my hacked body groans and your labyrinths crumble one by one in flames or wash away on torrents of my blood. So it has been from the beginning; so from the beginning it has been too plain for the wise to see.

"I have borne with you long. Now, though I need you, I am losing patience with you. Whether you have the right or wrong in these new debatings I do not know. I know only this. Another failure and I will have done with you. Better to careen headlong onward, ass, ox and child, falling in every pit, bruised on every stone, blind and starving and helpless, than this incessant, wisdom-led tearing of my own vitals for reasons I do not understand and you cannot explain.

"So now, wise men, good men, men of understanding, I rise before you as you have never seen me but as I am—not even yet quite hating you, but warning only: Be right this time. See me whole and deal with me whole; or I will crush you first and afterwards stumble onward through time till the wombs of women nourish me no longer and there is an end."

So the nightmare faded; with the vast creature towering abjectly in the midst of creation, and the appalled wise men staring open-mouthed at the three foolish heads that gibbered above them.

SONG IN LONELINESS

DEAR to my heart, the dark is lonely,
Nighthawks cry in the outer gloom.
Through the slow hours, companioned only
With thoughts of you in this quiet room,

Through the slow hours I hear the sighing
Of troubled boughs on a distant hill
And all night long the waves replying
When all the voices of earth are still.

And all night long, while hills are waiting
Fires of dawn where the night-dews lie,
Dear to my heart, there is no sating
This loneliness of the earth and sky.

Dear to my heart, when dawn, slow-breaking,
Bathes the hills in her ardent flame,
The little winds, from their dream awaking,
Will seek my door with your whispered name.

The little winds that, spent with sadness,
Sank to rest on the night's dark stair
Will seek my door with a rush of gladness
When your return is the word they bear.

VERNA LOVEDAY HARDEN.

IF YOU ARE ON A DIET

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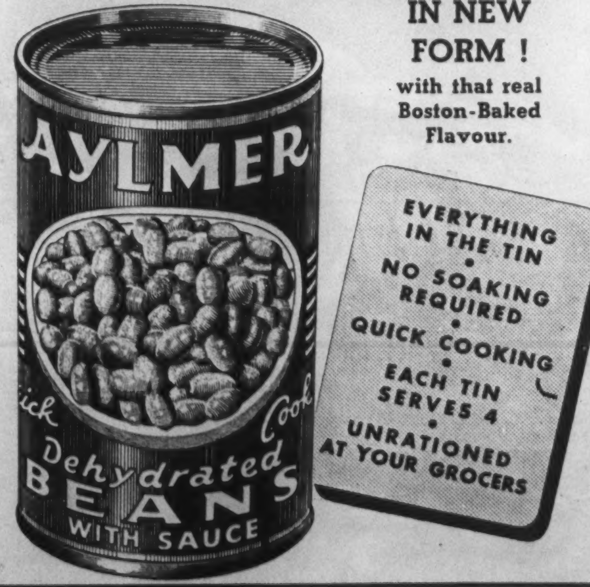

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New Uses, Methods for Glass Promise Much

By CLAUDE L. FISHER

Glass is fast assuming a definite solid pattern in industry, especially since 1938. Intensive research, particularly that speeded up by the war, has disclosed an amazing versatility in glass long dormant and unsuspected.

Today we have glass heavier than iron and stronger than steel and we also have glass lighter than cork; glass that will not break, shatter or splinter; glass springs which function indefinitely without fatigue.

The "Age of Glass" is unfolding and its expansion may well rival the record of aluminum.

THE GLASS that our fathers knew was hard, rigid and brittle. Even we ourselves, had we indulged in a sleep but half the length of Rip Van Winkle's nap, would have wakened to a world of glass that would have caused us to rub our eyes.

Here, on awakening, we would find an invisible glass that can be felt but not seen. There, foam-glass, lighter than cork, through which we could not see at all. Then we would see a tough glass that will not break, shatter or splinter even if red hot molten lead is poured on one side of a sheet of it while ice-cold water is being sprayed on the other side. Here in another place we would see the amazing fibre glass whose filaments are so fine that they are but 1/15 the diameter of a human hair. It takes about 240 of those filaments to make a single strand that can be tied in knots like string or woven into textiles like cotton. We would gasp with wonder at a tempered glass being made into glass springs that withstand a pressure of 2,000 pounds to the square inch and then bounce back to normal when released, showing no fatigue from numberless compressions.

These are only a few of the recently-proven capabilities of glass that we would see and are but a suggestion of the yet greater possibilities in store for this versatile servant of man. They are typical of the developments that have been made, mostly all within the last decade, many of them since the present war began, and some of them even so recent that they have not even celebrated their first birthday.

We are on the threshold of an unfolding "Age of Glass" with a permanent, specialized, critical and vital material that stands upon its own feet in its own right. It even soars into the atmosphere as a "must" in certain airplane devices that are finished like metal to a precision within 1/10,000 of an inch. Formerly a tolerance of 1/32 or 1/64 of an inch for glass was considered good. Those most conversant with the trend of industry predict that glass is entering upon an era of expansion and development which may well rival that which characterized aluminum.

2000 Year History

For over 2,000 years the blowpipe was the sole instrument in fashioning glass. That manipulative device was discovered about 300 years before the birth of Christ and until 1903 it was a case of blow, blow, blow. The art of making glass was always a skilled trade with a long apprenticeship, sometimes 15 years or more. While the average skill in the craft was always high, occasionally there would arise an artist with an inspired touch and then would emerge a masterpiece. We find examples of the work of such creative spirits in

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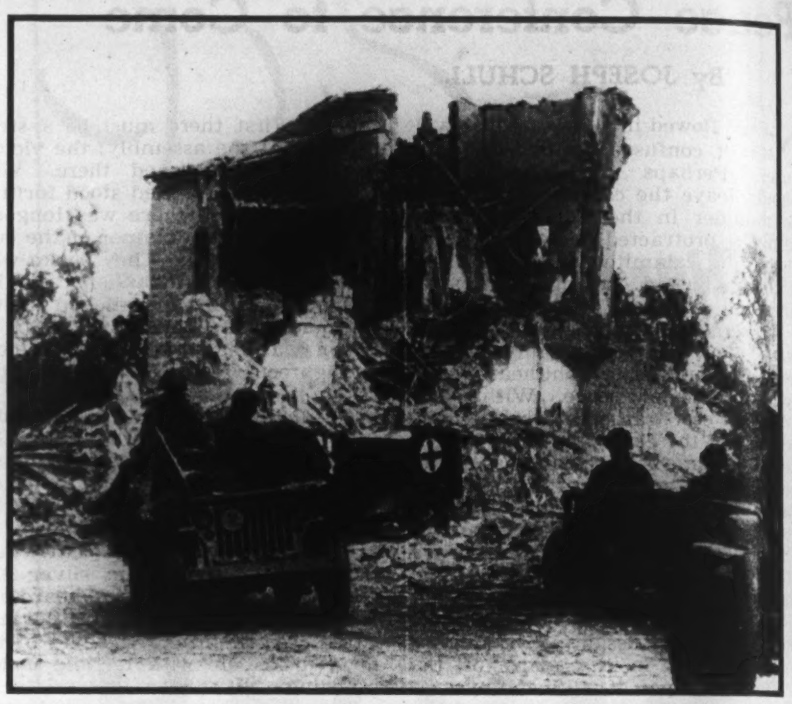
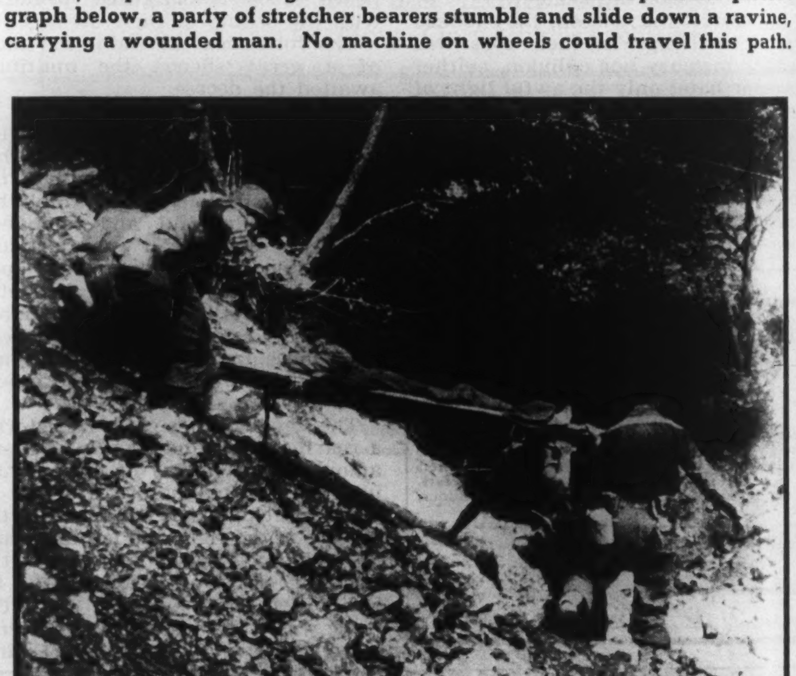


Medical corpsmen are "front-line troops" in every sense of the word. In Italy they have their work cut out for them, bringing prompt assistance to wounded in the forward fighting zones and removing them to evacuation hospitals in the rear. In many cases injured men have been dug from beneath fallen debris of buildings gutted by artillery fire. Above: medical corpsmen, using a jeep to haul their First Aid wagon, scout the ruins seeking wounded. Every means of conveyance is used, but in many instances, due to the rugged mountainous character of Italian terrain, they are forced to go afoot on their errands of mercy. In the photograph below, a party of stretcher bearers stumble and slide down a ravine, carrying a wounded man. No machine on wheels could travel this path.



But the lowly mule has been the solution to many transportation problems in Italy. Along rock-studded trails mules bear wounded men out to evacuation hospitals. On the return trip to the lines they carry food and ammunition, water and clothing to the men who are fighting in the most advanced positions. This is where the mules come into their glory.

THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Russia Will Outgrow Communism

By P. M. RICHARDS

A CONSIDERABLE number of our people seem to be convinced that communism or state socialism is the remedy for all our troubles. Russia's achievements are their main reason for thinking so. But one thing we may be reasonably sure of is that Russia's communists (let's call them that) won't be communists always. Regimentation by the state to provide a greater flow and wider distribution of the necessaries of life is logical enough when there is an extreme deficiency of them, but as soon as there begins to be an adequate supply, or even before, men's thoughts will turn to personal freedom of choice and action as the chief object of desire.

Man has been striving for individual liberty since he began life on this planet; we may be sure he will continue to desire it when he has ceased to worry over the matter of his daily bread. That day is not far distant, with the new powers of creating abundance. We may ask ourselves: why should we turn to communism, when the Russians themselves will soon be turning from it? We should go forward, as we may be sure the Russians will.

Communism's—or state socialism's—chief claim to fame is Russia's enormous rise in productive and military power. This rise is supposed to prove that state socialism is much more fruitful than private enterprise has ever been or ever can be. But the war record of the democracies refutes that; it shows that if the fruit is one that is supremely desired by all the people, to the extent that they are willing to make whatever personal and collective sacrifices may be necessary to achieve it, democracy, with all its dependence on private enterprise, functions just as efficiently as dictatorial government.

A CCF Misstatement

One sometimes hears it said that the democracies have achieved what they have in production for war because they have turned from private to public enterprise. But that simply is not so. Rather, the democracies have achieved what they have because of the wholehearted support of their wartime programs by private enterprise. Private enterprise itself is disposed to take this fact for granted, but this is by no means a sound attitude in view of the active effort by private enterprise's enemies to make the public believe the contrary.

An example of the latter is the statement on page 156 of the CCF publication "Make This Your Canada" that "Already over $800 millions of public money has gone into productive enterprises, and out of these state factories has come almost 80 per cent of our new war materials," and the following remark: "Let those who repeat that government business is always inefficient explain how it was that the crisis of war made us turn to public enterprise on this wholesale scale." This is a thorough misrepresentation of the facts.

The obvious truth is that when war broke out Canadian industry was designed and equipped to supply only the normal needs of the people; the crisis of war brought vast new requirements which industry, naturally, was not then designed to supply, and most of the normal needs still had to be taken care of. The new production for war was clearly the business of all the people, not only that of the existing privately-owned concerns, so the government, on behalf of all the people, spent the $800,000,000, to which the CCF book refers to finance a portion of the nation's total production of shells, tanks, guns, airplanes, etc.

Private Industry's War Achievement

But when it did this, private enterprise was using its own resources, including hundreds of millions of dollars of working capital and plant valued at upwards of $2,000,000,000 to produce a huge volume of new war materials, employing its own engineering and managerial and mechanical skill and manpower. $2,000,000,000 compared with $800,000,000. When the CCF book says that "out of these state factories has come almost 80 per cent of our new war materials," it apparently means that practically all the $800,000,000 went into "state" factories. That is not true. A considerable part of the $800,000,000 was spent on the expansion of privately-owned plants engaged on war production; the government chose to rely on private enterprise to do the job, believing that the best results would be obtained thereby. Moreover, where "Crown" plants, as such, were set up, a high percentage of them is managed by "private enterprise" on a fee basis. Only a very small percentage of Crown plants is directly under Crown management, and even this small percentage is really directed by private enterprise, as almost all the key men have been borrowed from private concerns. The fact is that private enterprise in Canada has supplied practically everything in terms of management, including technical skill, and far more than two-thirds of the plant and equipment required for war production. It's a pretty good record, and the practical men who run our war economy know it well.

Russia's is a transitional, not the ultimate, system. We are already beyond that stage. Here in Canada our need is not state socialism but evolution of a system whereby we can make full use of our collective powers to eliminate unemployment and needless want and suffering, while maintaining sufficient freedom for the operation of private enterprise to promote the exercise of individual initiative. We're going to need individualism to realize the new world being opened to us by the advances of science, and we should all strive to keep it from being submerged by the now-advancing wave of socialism.

(Continued from Page 34)

treasured and almost priceless museum pieces. The rank and file of this skilled trade, however, did not produce decorative pieces but rather four other primary products, tableware, bottles, lenses and windows. For more than 2,000 years the art continued to be an individualistic operation, manual manipulation of a blow-pipe with man's breath furnishing the dynamics.

Not till 1903 did mechanization arrive. In that year "Mike" Owens, a glass blower of West Virginia, apparently became tired of blowing and wondered if suction would not do the trick. It would be fatal, of course, to inhale the hot air from molten glass so Mike devised a mechanical suction machine that picked up an accurate gob of the molten mass and drew it out into a bottle instead of blowing it out. He started a revolution, the first real change in an ancient craft. It was the beginning of the machine method of making glass.

World War I

Mechanization soon necessitated a more critical knowledge of the nature of glass. This was hastened by World War I when the supply of the famous Jena glass from Europe was cut off. This investigation into the nature of glass and its possibilities has not stopped since, and what was thrust upon us by necessity has now become a joy and pride of the Western World. It may be said in passing that most of the advancement in the manufacture and uses of glass that has been crowded into recent years is almost entirely of American origin. There are about 200 glass manufacturers in Canada and the United States but four companies stand out preeminently both in research and production.

The Owens-Illinois Glass Company, (the same Mike Owens who started the revolution) is one of these four and produces alone about 40% of all the glass bottles and containers. The Corning Glass works at Corning, New York, is a family-controlled company. It blew and shaped the first electric light bulb for Edison in 1879 but today this same company has a ribbon machine that manufactures 750,000 bulbs every twenty-four hours or at the rate of over 500 a minute. This company also specializes in radio bulbs, laboratory equipment and kitchen equipment. Side by side with its mechanization there are still many skilled blowers with their individual pot furnaces. Standing on their "pulpits" with a glass blow-pipe, these specialists perpetuate the ancient craft producing their famous Steuben glassware that is a worthy rival of the product of the previous 2,000 years. Exquisite in design and workmanship, some of these Steuben pieces are a joy to behold.

Pooled Manufacturing

The other two of the big four are the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company and the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company which produce between them about 60% of the window-pane glass and about 60% of the plate glass.

These companies have sometimes found it advisable to pool their forces when their research has carried them along somewhat similar lines. Without disturbing their parent structures they have jointly formed subsidiaries to manufacture and market a particular product. Such a subsidiary is the Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, a mere four-year-old company, which manufactures the new fibre glass in wool and textile form. Another subsidiary, the Pittsburgh-Corning Corporation, turns out the startling new "foam-glass", the discovery of which dates only back to November 1942.

The main ingredient of glass is, of course, silica or sand, but not merely any sand. There is the sand of the Sahara and Gobi deserts which will still remain sand as far as glass making is concerned. The silica sands of glass making are special and vary in quality. There is as much difference in the grades of sand as there is between the rich gold ores of a Lake shore or a Kerr-Addison and the sub-grade ores from which gold cannot be extracted commercially. Prospectors might do well not to overlook a good silica sand deposit that may have superior qualities.

Research specialists and technicians have for years been seeking a commercial method of making an all-silica glass. Boro-silicate glass (borax and silica) contains about 83% silica and was a Corning invention. The advent of borosilicates was epochal and blazed the way for better glass. Pyrex, familiar to every housewife for its valuable qualities in the kitchen and in the oven, was the first commercial borosilicate.

Just before the present war broke out the Corning Company developed a 96% silica glass which is named the Vycor brand. To produce this type a start is made with a borosilicate. The borax is leached out in an acid bath leaving a sponge-like silica material practically the same size as the original borosilicate but considerably lighter. This residue is then heat-treated which shrinks the sponge-like mass into a solid that is 96% silica.

This 96% silica glass is practically indestructible from thermal heat and is highly resistant to chemical action or abrasion. None of it is, as yet, available for civilian uses, the total production being directed into war channels. This is the type of glass already mentioned that cannot be shattered by the simultaneous attack of molten lead and ice-cold water.

Fiberglas, the trade name of glass fibre, is also nearly all used for war purposes. It is an amazing new material made in two basic forms, wool and fibre proper. In the wool form it is used as thermal insulation in warships and especially around the ammunition magazines to maintain a proper temperature. The textile form is used for electrical insulation for ships, planes and generators.

Fiberglas Neckties

When released for civilian purposes you may wear a fiberglas tie or dine at a table covered by a fiberglas cloth. Stains will mean nothing to such a textile for they can be washed or wiped off as easily as a spot on a window pane. Fiberglas is outstanding as a drapery material in homes, hotels and theatres and as a fireproof curtain in public places. It has not yet, however, proven entirely satisfactory for stockings for although the filaments are extremely fine—about 3/10,000 of an inch in diameter—they produce a slight irritation of the skin. Technicians believe that a filament of 1/10,000 of an inch will overcome this. What a boon that would be—a stocking that can be easily washed, that will not shrink or stretch and, best of all, a stocking that is absolutely holeproof! No amount of wearing, rubbing or abrasion could possibly produce a hole in the heel.

Fiberglas mats, made of coarse straw-like fibres, are used in batteries to strengthen and support the plates. The introduction of those mats has doubled the life of batteries and is said to be the greatest single improvement in battery construction since first invented. These mats are now a "must" material in all mobile war equipment—planes, tanks, jeeps and submarines.

Glass Lighter Than Cork

Foam-glass, an invention scarcely a year old, is only 1/15 as heavy as ordinary glass. It is lighter than cork, will not burn or become saturated with water and makes an admirable material for life-belts, floats and life-rafts. It is made by crushing glass to a powder finer than face talcum, then baking it in an electric furnace with carbon dust. During the baking the mixture becomes molten and rises and swells like yeast as the released carbon gas froths the glass to a very light spongy mass. Upon cooling it emerges as a hardened foamy mass in which there is a mass of tiny sealed air cells. There are as many as 5,000,000 of these tiny cells in a cubic foot of foam-glass, hence the buoyancy. This unique product can be sawed, shaped or drilled without shattering or chipping. Of course, it is coal black in appearance and absolutely opaque.

Safety glass and bullet-proof glass were known before the war but now they have been carried much further. The safety glass is a sandwich consisting of two sheets of glass with a thin transparent plastic between. Bullet-proof glass is a multiple sandwich. "Bent" laminated glass, however, is the newest feature, the problem here being to make a curved glass sandwich so that both plates of glass would have the same contour. When this was solved, the next problem was the mounting of a curved sandwich in a plane so that it would not shatter with the stress and strain of a plane coming out of a dive. This was solved by the joint efforts of Pittsburgh Glass and Lockheed Aircraft Corporation who jointly brought out "Flex-Seal" in 1940. In this sandwich the pliable, plastic filler extends out beyond the edges of the glass and it is the filler that is attached to the metal frame, not the glass. The glass really "floats" on a plastic filler which cushions the stresses of the plane.

500 Uses

Such are but a few of the more than 500 distinct uses and applications of glass. With the end of the war much experience now clothed in military secrecy will be turned to civilian account. We have "strategic" metals but some of these like tungsten, molybdenum and chromium are to a certain extent interchangeable. Glass is not only strategic but for some purposes it is vital for it has no possible satisfactory substitute. When the full force of intensified research is turned back into civilian uses, what a new world of glass will be opened up!

Here is part of the tomorrow that the Pittsburgh Glass envisions; automobiles with curved heat-absorbing roofs, curved rear windows and fully curved windshields with no centre bars or corner blind spots; cars air conditioned with double glazed windows. For display we would have invisible glass with multiple glazing and a perfect insulation for frozen foods and meat counters. In houses we would have double-glazed windows without sashes enclosing a perfectly dry air hermetically sealed within the panes, giving perfect insulation against cold in winter and against heat in summer. No moisture would condense on the inside of such a window. In the kitchen there would be an all-glass oven and an all-glass refrigerator, 96% silica cooking dishes and frying pans vastly superior to the 83% brand. There would be glassware that may fall without shattering.

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The main house is brick and 100 years old in excellent repair and recently redecorated, handsome cornices throughout—large central hall, 40 ft. living room with 2 fire places, library and dining room each with stone fire places, lavatory, modern kitchen, pantry and servants' sitting room—Upstairs: sitting room with fireplace, 5 master bedrooms, 3 bathrooms sleeping porch and sewing room, 4 servants' rooms and bath.

Top flat has 4 bedrooms, play room with electric fireplace, bathroom, toy and storage cupboards.

Screened verandah at back 18 ft. x 30 ft. overlooking one of the finest landscaped gardens in Ontario, lily pool and tennis court.

Vegetable garden with irrigation system. 20 ft. x 50 ft. concrete swimming pool.

Cellars throughout, recreation room and steel vault.

Steam heated—automatic stoker.

Two miles of river and a creek. Fine elms and pines, cedar hedges and spacious lawns, with ¼ mile spruce lined approach.

Abundant spring water pumped by pressure system.

Offers would be considered for residence and farm separately.

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IMPORTANT GAINS MADE IN 1943

The following is a summary of certain items appearing in the Annual Report of the Company for 1943:

INCOME FROM INVESTMENTS	$ 564,385.20
PREMIUM AND ANNUITY INCOME	1,277,892.83
INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES	2,045,714.13
TOTAL ASSETS	10,193,672.77
NEW INSURANCE ISSUED	8,277,630.00
INSURANCE IN FORCE	46,658,100.00

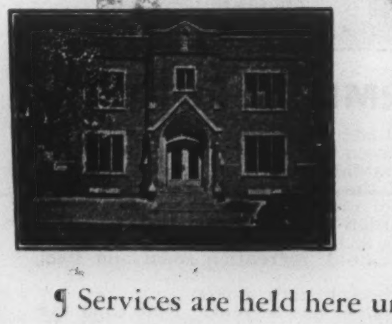
All of the above items represent marked increases over the corresponding results of the previous year. New Insurance, Insurance in Force and Total Assets show the largest gains in the Company's history.

- The Company continued to support the war effort in 1943 by investing the major portion of available revenue in Victory Loans.
- The average rate of interest earned on invested funds during the year was maintained at over 5%.
- A total of $792,570.64 out of the surplus earnings of the year was applied to increase reserve accounts.
- Investment Reserve, Contingency Reserve and Free Surplus now stand at $553,990.27.
- Funds available for the protection of policyholders have now reached a total of $9,131,321.27.

A copy of the full Annual Report is available on request.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
W. SANFORD EVANS, LL.D., President; DR. E. W. MONTGOMERY, WILLIAM WHYTE, Vice-Presidents; E. E. SHARPE, K.C., JOHN MARTIN, JOHN W. HORN, ROY W. MILNER, C. D. GRAYSON, M. D. GRANT, F.I.A., F.A.S., Managing Director.

THE SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE - - WINNIPEG, CANADA



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GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

F.E.D., Fort William, Ont.—Approval of the amended plan of reorganization of INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES CORPORATION by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission will reduce the "holding company" factor in the set-up and simplify the capital structure. International Utilities at present has a $3.50 preferred stock, a $1.75 preferred, an "A" preferred, and common stock. Only the $3.50 class will remain as preferred stock, while the existing $1.75 and "A" preferred will be exchanged for common. The plan also provides for disappearance of the Canadian subsidiary, DOMINION GAS & ELECTRIC, itself a holding company. This will be facilitated by retirement of this company's $3,846,500 of 6½% collateral trust bonds. The approved plan provides more favorable treatment for the "A" preferred which you are holding. Originally, the $1.75 preferred shareholders were to receive 173,296 shares of new common; in a change later after an appeal by a Protective Committee for the "A" group this was cut to 126,640 shares or 1.9 for 1, while the allotment of 88,126 shares for the "A" was increased to 123,375 shares or 1.4 for 1. Under both plans, the common received 1 for 100. International utilities estimates earnings of $2.32 on a consolidated basis and $1.32 on a corporate basis on the new common, and a $1 dividend is considered probable, equivalent to $1.90 on the present $1.75 preferred and $1.40 on the "A".

W.G.B., Windsor, Ont.—The outlook for COCHENOUR-WILLANS in the post-war period points to a large tonnage, high grade operation. Ore possibilities have been greatly increased and acquisition of additional ground gives a total length of 4,700 feet of favorable structure carrying gold values. So far only three levels have been developed but diamond drilling has indicated a continuation of promising conditions to a depth of 1,000 feet. The manpower shortage is seriously retarding development, and a widespread area awaits the availability of adequate labor.

H.L.B., Outremont, Que. — BRAZILIAN TRACTION's annual report for 1943 is not yet out, but it's estimated that earnings on the common will be between $2.60 and $2.70 per share. This compares with $2.28 for 1942, $1.87 for 1941, $1.31 for 1940 and $1.30 for 1939. Brazil's in-

G. Tamblyn, Limited

HAVING its origin in a single store in the east end of Toronto in 1904, G. Tamblyn, Limited, has developed into one of the leading retail distributors of drugs and sundries in the Province of Ontario, with current sales running in the neighborhood of $5,000,000 annually. Dollar volume of sales in 1943 established a new high record for the fifth consecutive year.

The company has a long established record of earnings and dividend payments, and the management has proved itself capable of operating under all conditions, including present wartime conditions. Like other retail distributors, G. Tamblyn, Limited, has been affected by the shortages of merchandise, but on the cessation of hostilities this situation will improve and permit the company, when opportunities are considered favourable, to resume the expansion interrupted by the war.

The present company was incorporated in 1928 under a Federal Charter to acquire the old company controlled by a group for the preceding 14 years. Stores approximate 70 and are located in populated areas throughout Ontario, with a modern warehouse operated in Toronto for distribution of merchandise to the various units. The stores are distinctive in appearance, and include prescription dispensaries in charge of graduate druggists. Merchandise handled includes complete line of drugs, medical supplies, sundries and other merchandise.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1942, including the refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax, amounted to $149,269, equal to $1.20 per share on the common stock. Refundable portion of the Excess Profits Tax amounted to $18,435, and, exclusive of this, retained net for the year was equal to $1.03 a share. In the preceding year net profit amounted to $130,684 and to $1.03 per share of common stock. Since the present common shares were issued, following a four-for-one split of the old common late in 1936, net per share has ranged from a low of 96c in 1939 to high of $1.20 in 1942—this latter figure including approximately 17c of refundable tax. The annual report for the year ended December 31, 1943, will be issued shortly and with the 100% Excess Profits Tax applicable to the entire year's profits it was officially anticipated early in 1943 that the amount of profit available for dividends would be lower than for 1942 when this tax applied to only half the profits for that year.

Dividends have been paid on the present common stock at the annual rate of 80c per share, payable 20c quarterly without interruption since January 1937. Dividends on the old 7% preference shares were paid from 1928 to redemption in 1936, and on the new 5% preferred regularly to date.

Net working capital of $786,441 at December 31, 1942, was an increase from $715,933 at the end of 1941 and $714,034 at the end of 1937. Current assets of $1,365,707 at the end of 1942 had a ratio of 2.4 to 1 to current liabilities of $579,266. At the end of that year cash amounted to $201,623 and investments to $180,310. The company has been able to provide funds for expansion out of excess earnings and resources and at the same time maintain a good liquid position.

Outstanding capital consists of 6,000 shares of 5% cumulative redeemable preference stock of $50 par value and 112,000 common shares of no par value. The present preferred was issued in 1936 to provide funds for the redemption of the old 7% preferred stock, and the present common resulted from a four-for-one split in the old common. The preferred stock is redeemable in whole or in part at $52.50 per share and accrued dividend on 30 days' notice, and the company may purchase preferred shares for redemption at a price not exceeding the call price and accrued dividend. The company has no funded debt and at December 31, 1942, was free of bank loans.

Price range and earnings price ratio 1937-1943, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range High	Price Range Low	Earned Per Share	Price Earnings Ratio High	Price Earnings Ratio Low	Dividends Per Share
1943	15½	10	$1.20-a	12.9	8.3	$0.80
1942	11½	8½	1.20-a	9.6	7.1	0.80
1941	11½	9¾	1.03	11.2	9.5	0.80
1940	12	8¾	1.02	11.8	8.6	0.80
1939	12½	10	0.96	13.0	10.4	0.80
1938	16	11	1.00	16.0	11.0	0.80
1937	16⅞	14½	1.12	15.1	12.9	0.80
Average 1937-1943				12.7	9.6	
Approximate current average				12.7		
Approximate current yield				5.2%		

a—For fiscal year ended December 31, 1942 and including approximately 17c. per share refundable portion Excess Profits Tax.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937
Net Profit	$ 149,269*	$ 130,684	$ 129,738	$ 122,754	$ 127,098	$ 140,336
Surplus	583,554	530,177	507,853	486,475	468,321	445,823
Current Assets	1,365,707	1,275,256	1,222,809	1,121,110	1,118,205	1,076,803
Current Liabilities	579,266	559,323	488,866	348,439	380,907	362,769
Net Working Capital	786,441	715,933	733,943	772,671	737,298	714,034
Cash	201,623	205,834	177,380	268,672	202,975	165,046
Investments	180,310	64,730	80,501	—	73,270	73,270

* Includes refundable portion Excess Profits Tax.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.
Chartered Accountants
Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE TO WIN

To meet the demands of war we must divert expenditure from unnecessary things and *save*. Open a Savings Account with us, and put your savings on a systematic basis. Save according to plan and have the money ready when the government calls for it. This Corporation has been doing business in Canada since 1855.

2% on Savings—Safety Deposit Boxes $3 and up—Mortgage Loans.

CANADA PERMANENT
Mortgage Corporation
Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $62,000,000

The Wawanesa
Mutual Insurance Company
—ORGANIZED IN 1896—
Admitted Assets - $3,819,972.11
Surplus - - - - - - 2,014,637.07
—Write for Financial Statement—
Head Office: WAWANESA, Man.
Eastern Office: TORONTO, Ont.
Branches at Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, and Montreal.

Silverwood
DAIRIES LIMITED

PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 16

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular semi-annual dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Preferred Shares of the Company, payable 1st April, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business 29th February, 1944.

COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 7

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN that a dividend of twenty cents (.20c) per share has been declared on the Common Shares of the Company, payable 1st April, 1944, to shareholders 29th February, 1944.

By order of the Board.
J. H. GILLIES,
Secretary-Treasurer.
London, Ontario,
23rd February, 1944.

CAPITAL TRUST
CORPORATION LIMITED

PRESTON EAST DOME MINES, LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 18

NOTICE is hereby given that the regular quarterly dividend of five cents per share has been declared on the issued Capital Stock of the Company payable in Canadian funds, April 15th 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of March, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
L. I. HALL,
Secretary
Toronto, February 16th, 1944.

dustrial production is expanding rapidly because of the war, and this should mean increased demand for Brazilian Traction's services in 1944. However, operating costs and taxes are rising too, and the company is having difficulty in obtaining equipment to take care of its expanded activities.

D.R.S., Brandon, Man. — The ore position of McKENZIE RED LAKE was never better and prospects for the future appear bright, with every indication of an increase in production after the war. Although labor troubles are handicapping operations, development of the northeast mine has opened exceptionally important possibilities. A duplication of conditions encountered at the 1,050-foot level on the 1,250 horizon will mean a substantial increase in ore reserves.

T.J.H., Huntingdon, Que. — INTERSTATE PRODUCING CORPORATION was an oil promotion under the laws of the state of Delaware, with a capital of 5,000,000 shares of $1 par and head office at Kansas City, Missouri. In 1925 the shares were offered at 1 cent with no bids, and as there have been no sales or quotations since then, you may reasonably assume that your shares are worthless.

S.E., Brampton, Ont. — I regard both COCHENOUR-WILLANS and McKENZIE RED LAKE as having important expansion possibilities once economic conditions warrant, but you must realize that I am unable to foresee far enough ahead to advise which one will meet with the greatest measure of success after the war. I favor retention of both, however, you state you are "definitely dependent upon these investments." and as all gold-mining ventures are of a speculative nature your financial resources should not all be tied up in such stocks, but rather hold a good background of Government bonds.

R.F.H., St. Catharines, Ont.—No, the dividend of 50 cents on CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY common definitely does not mean that the stock is now on a regular dividend basis, as the directors stated specifically that a payment on account of 1944 earnings "if any, will be dependent on conditions." Undoubtedly current wage demands were one factor in limiting the payment for 1943. However, against this 50 cents payment (the first in twelve years), it is of interest to note that 1943 earnings per share of common will probably prove to have exceeded the $2.64 earned in 1942 and that aggregate net for the last five years is close to $9 per share.

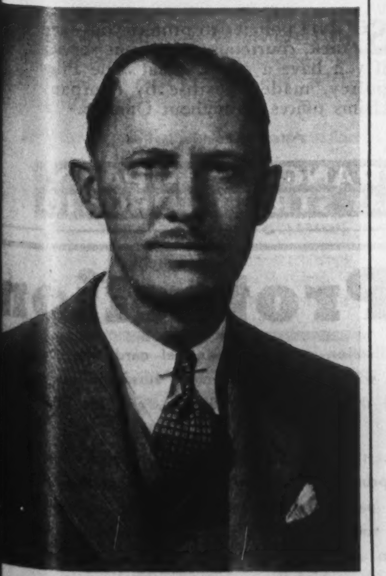
P.P.N., Toronto, Ont.—I am unable to offer much information as to the prospects of SANGOLD MINES, where a diamond drilling program is planned in the hope of locating an extension of the San Antonio conditions. The property consists of 371 acres adjoining Forty-Four Mines—San Antonio controlled—on the east. In previous work on the Sangold ground gold ore was disclosed in a pit and an eight-foot vein uncovered.

V.H.S., Stratford, Ont. — I understand that STANDARD PAVING & MATERIALS is doing reasonably well. The company has declared a dividend on the preferred, payable April 1, of 31¼ cents a share plus another 31¼ cents on account of arrears. Volume of business in the current fiscal year ending March 31 next has apparently maintained the higher level reached in the year ended March 31, 1943, when earnings on the preferred were 61 cents a share against dividend requirements of 62½ cents. The company expects a good volume of post-war business. Its principal current difficulty seems to be a shortage of labor.

B. G. L., Sussex, N.B.—ORELIA MINES, on which a 100-ton mill has been partly installed, entered into an arrangement with GOLDOREL MINES with a view to bringing the property into production. Government restrictions on gold mining, however, have delayed operations and I understand the agreement with Goldorel has been extended until six months after the restrictions are removed. Ore reserves of 20,000 tons positive, as well as tailings estimated at 35,000 tons are reported.

F.A.R., Hamilton, Ont. — RAYMOND TIBLEMONT GOLD MINES, which has been inactive during the war years, is arranging finances for a further test of the property. An option has been given on 1,000,000 shares at prices ranging from five to 25 cents a share. A group of 20 claims is held in Vauquelin township, Quebec, which section has received renewed attention recently following new gold discoveries. Yes, in 1939 some high assays were reported from diamond drill results and further drilling was recommended by the company's engineer.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the appointment of Mr. F. G. Stanley as an Assistant General Manager of the Bank. Mr. Stanley commenced his banking career in the former Standard Bank of Canada at Lucan, Ontario. He was transferred to Edmonton, Alberta, in 1913, serving in Western Canada during the next eleven years as a branch Manager, Inspector and Supervisor. He came to Head Office in Toronto as Supervisor in 1924. When The Standard Bank of Canada was amalgamated with The Canadian Bank of Commerce in 1928 Mr. Stanley was appointed an Inspector at Head Office and in 1931 went to Windsor, Ontario, as Manager, returning to Head Office as Superintendent in February 1939.



MR. NORMAN J. SIMS has been appointed Manager of the General Sales Department of the RCA Victor Company Limited, Montreal. Mr. Sims joined the staff of RCA Victor in 1927 and from 1936 up to the date of this promotion was manager of the Toronto District Office.

McKENZIE RED LAKE GOLD MINES LIMITED
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NO. 29

NOTICE is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend amounting to 2½ cents per share for the first quarter of 1944, has been declared payable March 17th, 1944, to shareholders of record at the close of business February 29th, 1944.

By Order of the Board.
H. M. ANDERSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., February 17, 1944.

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

Caution Still Advisable!

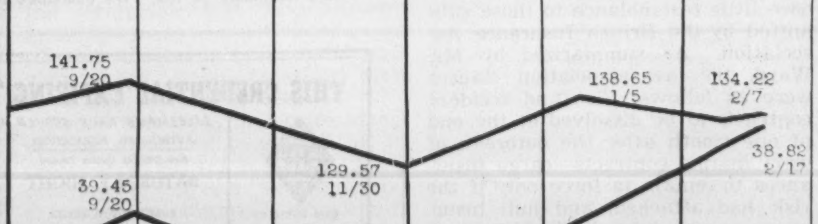
BY HARUSPEX

The ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: Stocks (traded on the New York market and which furnish price leadership to Canadian markets), following their sustained advance from the April 1942 lows, completed a zone of distribution in July 1943 and are now in cyclical decline. For discussion of intermediate outlook, see below.

Last week the railroad list, as reflected by the Dow-Jones railroad average, had bettered its peak point of July 1943, when a closing high of 38.30 was established. Industrial stocks, to the contrary, are, as reflected by the Dow-Jones industrial average, some nine points under their 1943 July peak of 145.82. Formations in which after a lapse of several months, one average has bettered a previous important peak with the other average failing to confirm by similar strength, have marked important turning points, or reversals, in the market. Two fairly recent instances were (1) the entrance into new high ground of the rail average in August 1941 with the industrials holding under the earlier November 1940 peak, from which double top the decline to April 1942 was precipitated and (2) the entrance into new high ground by the rails in September 1939 with the industrials holding under their November 1938 highs from which double top the decline into mid-1940 was initiated.

Accordingly, if the industrial average, in the face of this showing in the rails, cannot now promptly take on strength carrying above its July 1943 peak, but instead resumes a declining trend with the rails participating, additional confirmation of eventual substantial market recession will have been given. In such event the 125/110 range, as previously outlined in those Forecasts, would be the normal technical objective of the decline with return to the 1942 lows not entirely precluded. This range of support points is rather broad but, for practical purposes, can be substantially narrowed once substantial decline is seen as actually under way. Strength, at this point, in the industrials, will bear further observation, but, at the best we would regard such strength as an extension of the rally rather than the initiation of another cyclical advance.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



DAILY AVERAGE STOCK MARKET TRANSACTIONS

600,000	557,000	793,000	725,000	617,000	684,000

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When emergencies arise it is often necessary to raise funds quickly from investments. An essential of every investment portfolio, therefore, is a suitable proportion of securities that can be sold readily at all times.

Dominion of Canada Bonds are the most marketable investment available to Canadians.

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38 King Street West, Toronto
Branches in the principal cities of Canada

Clarkson, Gordon, Dilworth & Nash
TORONTO MONTREAL HAMILTON WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers.
15 Wellington Street West TORONTO

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Preferred Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Quarters per cent (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1944, payable 15th April, 1944, to shareholders of record 15th March, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 16th, 1944.

Dominion Textile Co. Limited

Notice of Common Stock Dividend

A DIVIDEND of One Dollar and Twenty-five cents ($1.25) per share, has been declared on the Common Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Limited, for the quarter ending 31st March, 1944, payable 1st April, 1944, to shareholders of record 3rd March, 1944.

By order of the Board,
L. P. WEBSTER,
Secretary.
Montreal, February 16th, 1944.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Effect of the War on Insurance and Reinsurance Contracts

By GEORGE GILBERT

According to the Trading with the Enemy Act, nothing must be done during the war under an insurance contract directly or indirectly to benefit the enemy, and the enemy must not be communicated with or be the subject of any form of intercourse either directly or through agency.

But the Act does not deal with the ultimate fate of the insurance contract or specify whether it is dissolved by a state of war or merely suspended in its operation. After the 1914-18 conflict, the Versailles Peace Treaty settled the question, and similar action is expected when this war is liquidated.

AS MANY of the fire and marine insurance companies transact a world-wide business, the effect upon insurance contracts of the war and the terms of the peace treaty which will follow it is one in which they have more than an academic interest. It seems to be largely taken for granted that insurance interests will receive somewhat the same treatment at the end of this war as was accorded at the termination of the 1914-18 conflict.

In the Versailles Treaty there were clauses dealing specifically with insurance contracts, the tenor of which was recently set out in an informative address by Mr. L. H. Ward before the Insurance Institute of London, Eng. Fire insurance contracts, as he pointed out, were held to be not dissolved by the outbreak of war by the parties becoming enemy or by the failure during the war or three months after to perform any contractual obligation, but were dissolved at the first annual renewal or three months after the date the Treaty came into force. Unpaid premiums and losses were to be settled after the war. Administrative or legislative transfer of insurances during the war relieved the original insurer of liability subject to his right to obtain full details of the terms of transfer and to require the terms to be amended as might equitably be necessary, and subject also to the right of the insured, with the sanction of the original insurer, to transfer back.

With respect to marine policies, contracts were held to be dissolved when the parties became enemy, subject to repayment of premium, but not where the risk had already attached, in which case the policies remained effective and unpaid premiums and losses became recoverable after the war. Interest, if payable, ran from one year after the date of the loss. Policies were held not to cover losses caused by belligerent action of the insurer's or allied government. Transfer by the insured of an insurance during the war replaced the old insurance, subject to an adjustment of premium.

In the case of reinsurance contracts, reinsurance treaties were held to be abrogated when the treaty company became enemy, subject to adjustment of accounts in respect of premiums and losses and without prejudice to the right of recovery in the case of life or marine risks attaching before the war. If the ceding company was unable, owing to invasion, to place the reinsurance elsewhere, the treaty remained in force throughout the war and for three months after the Peace Treaty came into force. It is noted that the foregoing also applied to fire and accident reinsurance of particular risks. Such reinsurance of life risks also remained in force. Cession, under a pre-war marine reinsurance, of a risk attaching before the outbreak of war remained valid.

Studied Since Last War

Since the last war, however, the International Law Association, among other bodies, has been giving consideration to the effect of war upon insurance contracts. In 1929 a committee of that association asked the British Insurance Association, a body representing British insurers, for its views on the subject preliminary to drafting rules for submission to a conference of the law association to be held in New York in 1930.

At that time the views of the International Law Association were to the effect that fire, marine and accident insurance contracts should be dissolved shortly after the outbreak of war, with adjustment of premiums paid in advance. The British Insurance Association submitted drafts of new clauses. In the case of fire and accident contracts, the clauses were substantially in accord with those in the Versailles Treaty. That is, the contracts were not to be dissolved, provided (a) the risk had attached, (b) the premium had been paid before or during the war at due date, and (c) policy conditions otherwise had been complied with. The clause regarding transfer of insurance during the war was the same as in the Versailles Treaty; reinsurance contracts to be terminated when the parties became enemies with, subject to contractual provisions, adjustment of accounts and, failing agreement between the parties, payment of pro rata return premiums.

Marine Policies

In the case of marine insurance contracts, the new clauses submitted by the British Insurance Association provided that direct policies were not to be dissolved if the risk had attached before the parties became enemies and the insured had paid the first premium and otherwise complied with policy conditions, but the insurance was to terminate if the vessel was in port at the expiration of . . . days after the date when the parties became enemies or when the vessel left port, whichever happened first, or, if the vessel was at sea, at the expiration of . . . days from her arrival at a safe port; no marine contract to cover losses caused by belligerent action of the Power of which the insurer is a national or of allied Powers; reinsurance contracts to be terminated when the parties became enemies with, subject to contractual provisions, adjustment of accounts in respect of premiums and, failing agreement between the parties, payment of pro rata return premiums.

It is to be noted that the draft clauses which finally were adopted at the 1932 conference of the International Law Association at Oxford bore little resemblance to those submitted by the British Insurance Association. As summarized by Mr. Ward, the law association clauses were as follows: Fire and accident contracts to be dissolved at the end of one month after the outbreak of war; marine contracts—cargo insurances to remain in force only if the risk had attached, and hull insurances, provided the risk had attached, to remain in force for one month after the outbreak of war or the termination of the voyage, whichever was the earlier; time insurances, if the voyage had started, to be dissolved at the termination of the voyage or one month after the outbreak of war, whichever was the earlier; floating insurances to be dissolved

72nd Annual Financial Statement

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1943

ASSETS	
Book Value of Real Estate owned or held for sale...	$ 39,677.37
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate, first liens	775,788.36
Agreements for Sale	5,319.46
Book Value of Bonds and Debentures owned	2,288,695.46
Book Value of Stocks owned	205,177.32
Cash on hand and in banks	73,328.63
Interest and Dividends due and accrued	27,986.63
Agents' balances written on or after October 1, 1943	134,300.12
Amount due from reinsurance on losses already paid	30,062.49
Accounts Receivable	3,158.24
	$3,583,494.38

LIABILITIES	
Total provision for unpaid claims	$ 170,883.74
Total net reserve carried out at 80%	503,522.91
Reserve and unpaid claims under unlicensed reinsurance unsecured	13,645.06
Agency and other expenses, due and accrued	8,203.51
Taxes due and accrued	29,062.98
Reinsurance balances	28,538.94
Reserve for loss on investments	50,000.00
Reserve for return of premiums	3,398.39
	$ 807,255.53
Surplus for protection of policyholders	2,776,238.85
	$3,583,494.38

ASSETS IN 1933: $1,896,510.68 IN 1943: $3,583,494.38

"The insuring public has had the benefit of substantial rate reductions during the past 10 years. For example, a city brick dwelling insured for $3,000 against fire and windstorm—in 1933 would have cost $18 for 3 years. In 1943, the cost was $12 for the same 3-year coverage—PLUS supplementary protection against loss from lightning, explosion, riot, impact by aircraft or vehicle, smoke damage and water escape from plumbing."

From the Address of HENRY KNELL, *President.*

The ECONOMICAL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Henry Knell, *President* F. W. Snyder, *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE: KITCHENER, ONTARIO

THE ESTABLISHED 1906 MONARCH LIFE Assurance Company A PROGRESSIVE CANADIAN COMPANY

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF The Waterloo Trust and Savings Company

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES DECEMBER 31st, 1943

ASSETS		
CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Office Premises, Waterloo and Kitchener, including Safe Deposit Vault, etc., and fixtures, Galt and Preston		$ 211,242.07
Other Real Estate		110,414.93
Mortgages	$ 277,112.97	
Interest due and accrued	7,575.78	
		284,688.75
Loans on Securities, including $36,977.51 against Company's own stock		131,068.17
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Bonds	437,399.29	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	9,740.15	
Other Bonds and Debentures	87,684.69	
Stocks	28,203.08	
		563,0[illegible]
Other Assets		57,000.95
Advances to Estates under Administration		63,893.94
Cash on hand and in banks		104,037.37
		$ 1,525,373.39
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT		
Mortgages (including Agreements for Sale, $167,161.05, covering mortgaged properties sold)	5,970,603.19	
Interest due and accrued	89,913.89	
		6,060,517.08
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Bonds	4,033,405.71	
Dominion and Provincial Gov't Guaranteed Bonds	204,232.92	
Canadian Municipal Bonds	807,600.50	
Other Bonds and Debentures	412,694.80	
		5,457,933.93
Stocks		210,295.03
Demand Loans against Securities		52,053.41
Cash on hand and in banks		729,260.69
		$12,510,060.14
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT		
Mortgages		653,060.98
Bonds		[illegible]
Sundry Trust Investments		231,000.19
Cash on hand and in banks		427,877.18
Inventory value of unrealized Estates Assets		5,197,616.77
		9,335,908.23
		$23,371,341.76

FORD S. KUMPF, President.

LIABILITIES	
CAPITAL ACCOUNT	
Capital (Paid up)	$ 1,000,000.00
General Reserve	200,000.00
Investment Reserve	200,000.00
Dividend Declared (Paid Jan. 2, 1944)	25,000.00
Provision for Gov't Taxes and Contingencies	70,000.00
Profit and Loss	30,373.39
	$ 1,525,373.39
GUARANTEED TRUST ACCOUNT	
General Guaranteed Investment Receipts	4,211,826.13
Trust Deposits	8,298,234.01
	$12,510,060.14
ESTATES, TRUSTS AND AGENCY ACCOUNT	
Trust Funds for Investment	$ 4,074,397.52
Advances from Capital Funds	63,893.94
Inventory value of unrealized Estate Assets	5,197,616.77
	9,335,908.23
	$23,371,341.76

P. V. WILSON, Managing Director.

DIRECTORS

President
FORD S. KUMPF, Waterloo

Vice-Presidents
LOUIS L. LANG, Galt
HENRY KNELL, Kitchener

GEORGE A. DOBBIE, Galt
SENATOR W. D. EULER, Kitchener
P. R. HILBORN, Preston
W. L. HILLIARD, M.D., Waterloo
FRED HALSTEAD, Waterloo
WM. HENDERSON, Sr., Waterloo
ALLAN HOLMES, Galt
W. J. MOTZ, Kitchener
H. L. McCULLOCH, Galt
J. E. F. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
T. W. SEAGRAM, Waterloo
H. J. SIMS, K.C., Kitchener
W. H. SOMERVILLE, C.B.E., Waterloo
P. V. WILSON, Managing-Director

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SATURDAY NIGHT

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SALESMAN'S NAME SHOULD APPEAR HERE whose signature appears below, to solicit and accept subscriptions for the publication PRINTED hereon, at the prices and upon the basis printed upon our official receipt form.—Not good after expiry date shown above.

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similarly in respect of any voyage or transit.

In the case of general insurance contracts, the recommendation of the International Law Association was to the following effect: No contract to cover losses due to belligerent action by the Power (or its allies) of which the insurer is a national; if the insured transfers his insurance, whilst the original policy remains in force, liability under the old policy to cease from the date of transfer; reinsurance contracts and treaties to be dissolved at the end of one month after the outbreak of war with, subject to contractual provisions, adjustment of accounts and, failing agreement between the parties, payment of pro rata return premiums; all payments falling due before or during the war to remain in suspense until after the war unless arrangements are made for payments to or through a neutral body.

British Stand Reasonable

As Mr. Ward said, it is not to be wondered at that the British Insurance Association did not support the International Law Association draft. In the early day of the present war, the British insurance industry, outside the life branch, set up a joint committee to effect contact with the appropriate government departments and to investigate and advise upon all matters relating to the operation of the United Kingdom Trading with the Enemy Act of 1939. This committee covered the whole field of non-life insurance, including the operations of Lloyd's underwriters and non-tariff companies, and has acted as liaison between the insurance business, other than life, and the Government. As the problems facing the life branch are very different, it has dealt with them through its own organizations. Both branches of the insurance industry in Britain enjoy a very high standing, and their representations carry a lot of weight with the public authorities who realize their importance in the national economy.

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IN THE WORLD
SUN INSURANCE OFFICE LTD
FOUNDED 1710
FIRE AND CASUALTY
Robert Lynch Stailing, Mgr. for Canada
TORONTO
EVERYONE NEEDS THE SUN

Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

We would appreciate very much if you would let us have a report on the North American Fire Insurance Co. of North America. Please advise us if they are a safe company to insure in and any other information which would be helpful to us would be appreciated.

—T. C. H., Fergus, Ont.

There is no company by the name of the North American Fire Insurance Company of North America on the latest available list of companies licensed to do business in Canada. But if the company you have in mind is the Insurance Company of North America, which transacts fire insurance and other allied lines, this company is regularly licensed in this country and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa for the sole protection of Canadian policyholders. It is an old-established company, having been in business since 1794, and it has been operating in Canada since 1889. It is in a very strong financial position and is safe to insure with. All claims are readily collectable. At the end of 1942 its assets in Canada totalled $2,511,358, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to $923,724, showing an excess of assets in Canada over liabilities in Canada of $1,587,634.

Company Reports

Bell Telephone

ANNUAL report of the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada Limited, for year 1943 shows number of telephones in use at end of period at an all-time high and operating revenues at a record peak. Although gross revenue from all sources for year were up $3,682,807, or 6.5% from preceding year net earnings after all charges, including taxes which totalled $13,609,000 of which $1,654,000 represented refundable portion of E.P. Tax, were down sharply at equivalent of $6.95 per share on average outstanding capital stock as compared with $8.76 a share reported for 1942.

Refundable portion of E.P. Tax for year under review was equal to $1.95 a share on average stock outstanding which compared with 85 cents a share in previous year.

Operating revenues for 1943 amounted to $59,594,842 as compared with $55,736,382 in 1942. Total operating expenses were over $2,150,000 higher at $36,929,541 leaving net operating revenues higher by about $1,700,000 at $22,665,300. Taxes, including refundable E.P. Tax, absorbed $2,896,000 more and net earnings applicable to dividends on capital stock were down nearly $1,500,000 from preceding year at $5,885,808.

Total telephones in service at end of 1943 amounted to 956,113, an increase from 925,414 at end of 1942. A measure of success for company's campaign to eliminate unnecessary use of telephones is indicated, however, by fact that average daily connections for last year amounted to 6,219,000 as compared with 6,432,000 in 1942. Long distance connections, however averaged 98,000 daily as against 87,000 in preceding year. Local service revenue for 1943 amounted to $39,027,612, an increase of 3.3% over 1942; long distance revenue was $18,277,995, an increase of 16.2% and miscellaneous revenue amounted to $2,917,207, a decrease of 3.9%.

Montreal Trust

ANNUAL report of the Montreal Trust Co. for the year 1943 shows, after depreciation in respect of buildings, vaults, furnishings and equipment, earnings for the year amounting to $535,543 compared with $505,949 for the previous year. Out of this amount dividends were paid at the rate of $3.20 per share, or a total of $256,000; $10,000 has been transferred to pension fund and $164,703 reserved for taxes, leaving a balance of $104,840 to be added to profit and loss account, which now stands at $765,489.

The report points out that the improvement in earnings was notwithstanding war conditions which have brought about important changes in certain departments of the company's business.

F. G. Donaldson, president and general manager, in submitting the report to the annual meeting, pointed out that improvement was especially noticeable in the estates, trusts and agencies divisions, assets under administration in these departments showing a net increase of approximately $27,000,000.

Portage Mutual

ITS Jubilee Year, 1943, was the most prosperous one in the history of the Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company, according to the report presented at the annual meet-

(Continued on Next Page)

if YOU HOLD A NORTHWESTERN POLICY...
... your property is secured by the highest possible protection at the lowest cost consistent with absolute safety.
Applications for Agencies Invited
NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C.

LAW UNION & ROCK
W. R. HOUGHTON, Canadian Manager
RIDOUT & STRICKLAND CO. LTD.
Toronto Agents.

THE LONDON & LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
ABSOLUTE SECURITY
W. R. HOUGHTON, MANAGER

GOVERNMENT NOTICE

NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

Incorporation of Cost of Living Bonus into Wage Rates

THE ATTENTION of all employers in Canada, subject to the Wartime Wages Control Order 1943 (P.C. 9384), is directed to the provisions of the Order requiring them to establish for each of their occupational classifications, not above the rank of foreman, a single wage rate or range of wage rates as prescribed by the rules set out in Schedule "A" of the Order by adding to the previous authorized single wage rate or previous authorized range of wage rates the amount of previous authorized cost of living bonus, and that such established single wage rate or range of wage rates shall be effective for the first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1944.

Employers who may not be paying previous authorized cost of living bonus as required by General Orders of the National War Labour Board, issued under dates of August 4, 1942, and November 3, 1943, pursuant to the provisions of the Wartime Wages Control Order, P.C. 5963, are required to include such amounts of cost of living bonus in the establishment of wage rates of their employees under P.C. 9384 effective for the first payroll period beginning on or after February 15, 1944, as stated.

C. P. McTAGUE,
Chairman
NATIONAL WAR LABOUR BOARD

Ottawa, Canada

D-3-44-W

The PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN. WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON
THE PORTAGE MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. MUTUAL SERVICE WITH SECURITY
1884-1944 60th Anniversary
—and still giving
SERVICE WITH SECURITY

ANNUAL REPORT

Balance Sheet as at December 31st, 1943

ASSETS

Real Estate (Head Office Building)	$	2.00
Bonds and Debentures at book value (Par Value $925,284.91)	$896,991.46	
PLUS: Amount to increase to values approved by Dom. Govt.	31,978.55	928,970.01
Deposits with Trust Companies for investment		15,000.00
Cash on hand and in banks		149,463.97
Interest accrued on investments		7,348.76
Agents' Balances	$ 26,992.62	
Less: Over 90 days	22.79	26,969.83
1943 Assessments unpaid		6,608.24
Surrender value of Life Insurance		4,019.80
OTHER ASSETS:		
Autos, Furniture and Fixtures	$ 2.00)	Not
Agents' Balances over 90 days	22.79)	included
NET ADMITTED ASSETS		$1,138,382.61

LIABILITIES

Provisions for Net Unpaid Claims		$ 16,976.53
Reserve of Unearned Premiums (Dominion Government Standard)		166,095.52
Reinsurance Premiums Held as Reserve		67,079.07
Sundry Accounts Payable		700.00
Reinsurance Accounts Payable		10,383.23
Employees' Retirement Fund		24,639.69
Total Liabilities to the Public		$ 285,874.04
Reserve for Unlicensed, Unsecured Reinsurance	$ 51,275.47	
Reserves for Contingencies	25,000.00	
Reserve for future fluctuation of Investments	110,000,000	$186,275.47
Total Liabilities and Reserve		$472,149.51
SURPLUS brought forward		
January 1, 1943	$606,214.89	
Increase to Surplus, Dec. 31, 1943	60,018.21	
		$666,233.10
TOTAL		$1,138,382.61

Unassessed Portion of Premium Notes $698,349.90

CERTIFICATES TO POLICYHOLDERS: We certify that we have audited the books, accounts and vouchers of The Portage la Prairie Mutual Insurance Company for the year ended 31st December, 1943. We have obtained all the information and explanations required, and after due consideration, have formed an independent opinion as to the financial position of the Company. In our opinion so formed the Balance Sheet herewith is properly drawn up so as to present a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs as at the 31st December, 1943, according to the best of our information, the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Company. All the transactions of the Company that have come under our notice have been within the objects and powers of the Company.

Winnipeg, Canada,
18th January, 1944.

G. B. HARE & CO., C. A.
Auditors.

M. G. TIDSBURY, President.
A. H. THORPE, Manager.
E. H. MUIR, Vice-president.
A. G. HALL, A.I.I.A., Treasurer.

DIRECTORS
M. G. TIDSBURY, E. H. MUIR, E. D. ALDER, JAMES McKENZIE,
ROBERT McDERMOTT, J. C. MILLER, K.C. JOSEPH TRIMBLE,
ARTHUR SULLIVAN, K.C., Winnipeg, HON. D. L. CAMPBELL, M.L.A.

"The Company operates under the Dominion Insurance Act and is subject to Annual Inspection by Dominion Government Officials."

FIRE and *Windstorm*

Company Reports

(*Continued from Page 39*)

ing on February 10. Assets increased by $145,102, while liabilities showed an increase of $85,083, due largely to the increase of $43,962 in the special reserve for unlicensed unsecured reinsurance. The surplus was increased by $60,018 to $666,233. Net admitted assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,138,383, showing a gain of 14.60 per cent for the twelve months. Both premium note and cash business showed increases over 1942, and the fire insurance in force at December 31, 1943, amounted to $94,408,546, of which $14,466,217 was reinsured, making the net amount at risk, $79,942,329. Windstorm business totalled $3,224,150, of which $980,193 was reinsured. The underwriting account showed net earned premiums for 1943 of $339,909 and total losses and expenses incurred of $273,647, showing an underwriting gain of $66,262. The general revenue account showed the net gain for the year to be $103,980.

Economical Mutual

IN ITS 72nd annual report there is convincing evidence of the steady progress which has characterized the development of the Economical Mutual Fire Insurance Company over a period of many years. Assets at the end of 1943 amounted to $3,583,494, showing an increase for the year of $194,121, while the surplus funds for the protection of policyholders were increased from $2,634,630 to $2,776,239, showing a gain of $141,609. Premiums written in 1943 totalled $1,069,690, as follows: Fire, $615,198; automobile, $307,738; casualty, $146,754. Fire losses incurred amounted to $218,144, a loss ratio of 47.2 per cent on premiums earned as compared with 48.8 per cent in 1942. Attention is directed to the substantial reduction effected in fire insurance rates during the past ten years, the dwelling rate having been reduced by one-third, notwithstanding the broadened coverage afforded under the supplementary contract, which, if taken into consideration, would make the reduction over fifty per cent. Automobile claims incurred were $138,003, producing an earned loss ratio of 47.2 per cent which is considerably higher than in 1942. There was a discount allowed off annual rates of 35 per cent for private passenger cars with AA rating. Casualty premiums show an increase of $10,559 for 1943. During the year the company commenced the transaction of inland transportation insurance, and it is intended to make application for the extension of its powers to include all classes except life. Investments in 1943 were confined to Victory Bonds, and the total holdings of Dominion of Canada Bonds now amount to $1,836,000.

While British Wrens don't actually fire ack-ack guns, they give heights and ranges of aircraft during Naval A.A. gun practice. Each shot is registered on a sheet which permits the Wrens to check accuracy of fire.

Chartered Trust

GOOD progress by Chartered Trust and Executor Company and maintenance of its strong position are shown in the company's report for 1943. Net earnings at $128,855 were slightly above those of the previous year. After appropriations of $44,000 for Dominion income taxes, $6,611 for depreciation, $12,717 for the staff pension fund and the payment of $40,000 in dividends during the year, the balance was brought forward to profit and loss account. This amounted to $133,843 at December 31, 1943, an increase of $25,526 from the figure of a year earlier.

John J. Gibson, general manager, told shareholders at the annual meeting that the company continues to maintain reserves adequate to cover possible losses which might arise in the uncertain future. These reserves, he said, continue to be substantially in excess of auditors' requirements, and the balance sheet valuations of company assets are considerably below their market values at December 31 last.

Trust deposits increased approximately $500,000 during the year in spite of large withdrawals in connection with the Victory Loans. The company's holdings of Dominion of Canada and Province of Ontario bonds were maintained at a high level, being in excess of $2,000,000. The percentage of liquidity of trust deposits, according to the standards set by the Province of Ontario, rose to 102.67 per cent. Mr. Gibson stated that the liquidity is actually much higher than this percentage, as the company has substantial holdings of quickly marketable corporation bonds and stocks as well as bonds of municipalities outside the Province of Ontario and bonds of sister Dominions.

Sovereign Life

DURING the past year the insurance in force of the Sovereign Life Assurance Company of Canada increased from $41,708,922 to $46,658,100, showing a gain of $4,949,178. New insurance issued was $8,277,630 as compared with $7,232,448 in 1942, showing an increase of $1,045,182. Premium and annuity income increased from $1,145,412 to $1,277,893, while the income from investments increased from $420,647 to $564,385. Total income from all sources increased from $1,757,460 to $2,045,714. A total of $792,571 out of the surplus earnings of the year was applied to increase reserve accounts, and at the end of 1943 the investment reserve, contingency reserve and the free surplus amounted to $553,990. During the year the major portion of available revenue was invested in Victory Bonds. The average rate of interest on invested funds during the year was maintained at over 5 per cent.

Free of INCOME TAX...

Benefits paid under "Dominion of Canada" Accident and Sickness policies for

DEATH — DISMEMBERMENT — LOSS OF TIME — HOSPITALIZATION — NURSES' FEES — SURGICAL OPERATIONS

are liberal—inexpensive, and are not assessed as personal income for tax purposes.

The DOMINION of CANADA General INSURANCE COMPANY

LIFE-FIRE CASUALTY

ONE IN SEVEN

In 1943 one out of seven of our Accident and Sickness Policyholders received benefits. Some beneficiaries received several thousands of dollars for the accidental death of a husband or a son. Many policyholders found the Loss of Time Benefits and payments for Hospital, Nurse and Surgeon's charges came in when badly needed.

THE Casualty Company of Canada

HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO

E. D. GOODERHAM, President

A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director

AGENCY OPPORTUNITIES IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA

GAS HELPS

TO KEEP YOUR TIRES ROLLING

IT'S not just the gas in your tank that keeps your tires rolling these days! Worn down tires are given a new lease on life by recapping and the thousands of miles added is an important contribution to our war effort.

A gas-fired steam boiler is used at the Hancock Tire Tread Company, 2393 Dundas Street West, in the process of re-capping tires because gas is so speedy, so economical and so easily controlled. They know, as do hundreds of other industrial firms, that gas-fired equipment is automatically controlled and thus gives precise heat, improves quality and increases production.

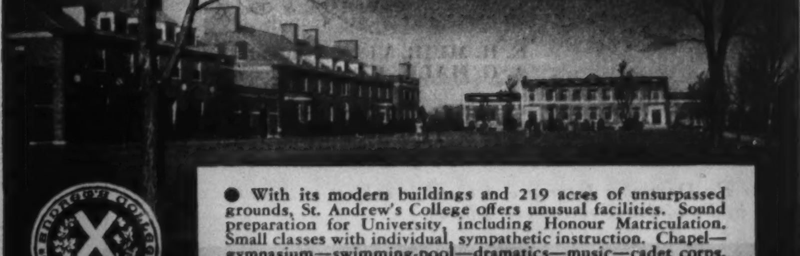
Industrial Division *Adelaide 6941*

The CONSUMERS' GAS COMPANY

ST. ANDREW'S COLLEGE

AURORA, ONTARIO

An exceptional boarding school for boys



● With its modern buildings and 219 acres of unsurpassed grounds, St. Andrew's College offers unusual facilities. Sound preparation for University, including Honour Matriculation. Small classes with individual, sympathetic instruction. Chapel—gymnasium—swimming-pool—dramatics—music—cadet corps. Carefully supervised athletics and recreation, for fullest development of character and body. Excellent tuition for boys eight years and over. For prospectus, and book of views covering activities and fees, please write to the headmaster: J. C. Garrett, M.A.

FOUNDED 1899